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LIBYAN MINISTER'S VISIT TO SOFIA REPORTED

Received by Filipov

AU141429 Sofia BTA in English 1338 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Text] Sofia, February 14 (BTA) -- Mr. Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, received Mr. Musa Ahman Abu Furaywah, secretary of the General People's Committee for Economy and Light Industry of Libya.

The two politicains discussed matters related to the broadening of the cooperation between Bulgaria and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. They paid special attention to the preparation of the long-term program for the further development of the economic and techno-scientific cooperation between the two countries. This program is expected to be adopted during the forthcoming session of the Bulgaro-Libyan Committee for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation.

More Oil Anticipated

AU151638 Sofia BTA in English 1621 GMT 15 Feb 86

[Text] Sofia, February 15 (BTA) -- During his visit here, Mr Musa Ahmad Abu Furaywah, secretary of Libya's General People's Committee for Economy and Light Industry, was received by Mr Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and by Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

In view of the changed international market situation, they adopted concrete measures towards the expansion of economic interaction.

Today Mr Khristo Khristov, minister of trade, and the Libyan guest signed a protocol envisaging an expansion of business cooperation, above all in the contruction of agricultural and light industry projects. Both sides expressed their earnest desire for an activation of the reciprocal commercial exchange. Additional Bulgarian industrial products will be bartered for increased Libyan crude oil shipments to Bulgaria.

It was also agreed that the Bulgaro-Libyan Committee for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation hold its next session in the near future, as well as that a new five-year programme be drafted on the expansion of economic and techno-scientific cooperation between the two countries.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgraian at 1600 GMT on 15 February repeats the report on the Bulgarian-Libyan trade exchange agreement, and adds: "Today, the visit to Bulgaria of the Libyan minister ended."]

FILIPOV RECEIVES IRANIAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES

AU141943 Sofia BTA in English 1808 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Text] Sofia, February 14 (BTA) -- Today Mr Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Mr Seyyed Reza Zargarbashi charge d'affaires of the Islamic Republic of Iran, at his request. Mr Zargarbashi handed Mr Filipov a message for Iran's prime minister, Mr Mir Hosseyn Musavi-Khamene'i.

CPCZ LEADERS ATTEND REGIONAL PARTY CONFERENCES

Husak Speaks in Prague

LD152255 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 15 Feb 86

[Excerpts] With its regional and city party conferences the CPCZ has entered the final stage of preparation for its 17th congress, which will take place at the end of March in Prague. This important political event in the life of the party and the whole of society is being attended in all 12 localities of our homeland by delegations of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Like the annual membership meetings of the primary organizations, the district and municipal district party conferences today's deliberations of the delegates has also confirmed that characteristic of the entire period of preparation for the 17th CPCZ Congress is high political activity in the entire party, which is finding a broad response in the development of working and public initiative of the working people. The characteristic feature of the deliberations of Communists is the full support for the CPCZ policy, ideological unity, critical, businesslike and sober examination of the results of the past period and a responsible attitude to the safeguarding of nationwide tasks in regions and in Prague and Bratislava.

Reports of party regional and city committees and delegates in the debate proceeded from the resolution of the 15th session of the CPCZ Central Committee and from the stimulus provided in the speech by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at the municipal district party conference in Brno. Delegates link the discussions about the important tasks of the further dynamic development of our socialist society closely with the strengthening of cooperation with the CPSU and the Soviet people as well as with the other fraternal parties and countries of the socialist community and the struggle for peace and progress in the world. They appreciate highly the importance of the new Soviet peace proposals contained in the statement of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, of 15 January this year. They voice their full support for them as well as their resolve to share actively in the endeavor to avert the threat of a nuclear war, for disarmament and the preservation of world peace.

The main attention of the conference is concentrated on the resolution of both the economic and social tasks. The reports of the regional and city party bodies and delegates' speeches in the debate appreciate the positive results achieved in the fulfillment of the 7th 5-year plan. At the same time, however, they stress that one cannot voice satisfaction with the fact of how slowly the party's intentions aimed at speeding up the economic and social development of our country are being implemented in practice. They place emphasis on the raising of the responsibility of party bodies and organizations and communists working in leading managerial posts both in the manufacturing and scientific and research fields for the speeding up of the intensification of production through the more prompt application of the latest scientific and technological knowledge in practice, the growth of labor productivity and the reduction of the consumption of fuel, energy, metals and other types of materials. Scientific, research and manufacturing organizations in the region must with greater activity set about their involvement in the implementation of the comprehensive program for scientific and technological progress of the CEMA member countries up to the year 2,000 as well as about the implementation of the program for economic, scientific and technological cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

The conferences drew attention frankly to the persisting shortcomings in the management and organization of labor, the utilization of fixed assets, shift work and working time as well as the nonobservance of technological discipline and the low level of the control of the quality of products, against which it is necessary to wage a sharper struggle to overcome them energetically.

The delegates have been paying great attention to raising the standard and effectiveness of ideological-educational and mass political work and in particular to economic propaganda and the fight against hostile ideology. They have been stressing that party bodies and organizations raise the aggressiveness of ideological work, link it more consistently with the directing and organizational activity in safeguarding the party policy in all areas, that they increase the effectiveness of its influence amongst non-party members and in particular among the young generation.

The tasks facing Communists in the National Front bodies, in local government bodies and in social organizations, in steering their activity toward key issues of the further development of socialist society and the improvement of socialist democracy have also been occupying an important place in the discussions at the conferences. The conferences have been concerning themselves at length with raising the capability of party bodies and organizations to take action to set an example by communists in life and at work, the application of the Leninist principles and norms in internal party life, the style, methods and forms of the activity of party organizations, a demanding selection and deployment of cadres and the strengthening of the leading role of the party in the realization of the demanding tasks of building an advance socialist society.

Comrade Gustav Husak, the head of a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, spoke in a debate at the city conference of the CPCZ in Prague today.

[Begin Husak recording] As in Prague today, so the regional conferences of our party and the conference in Bratislava are being held in all regional capitals. This is an important stage in the preparations for the 17th congress, the gathering of views, submissions and standpoints of communists to enable the congress to take stock responsibility of the past period and to set out with seriousness the tasks for the next 5 and 15 years. It is advantageous that the city conferences and the regional conferences follow up on the meetings held by communists in various forms in primary organizations, enterprise and other conferences and, finally, the district conferences and the municipal district conferences held in our capital city. We already know something of the views, standpoints, balance sheets of 1.67 million of our members; we know their observations and the course of these deliberations. I am glad that both at the district conferences and municipal district ones in Prague as well as here, as I can hear, there is full support for the policy of the CPCZ as it was formulated last time at the June meeting last year when the congress was convened, the November meeting of the Central Committee and as it has been finalized in the document entitled. "The Main Guidelines of Social and Economic Development," and in draft statutes and the like.

I would say that the report of the city committee submitted here is a realistic one, that it assesses correctly the situation in the political, economic, cultural and other sectors, that it is critical and exacting and is in line with the trend which we are promoting in the party as well as demands on party members, on communists working in individual sectors. I was interested a great deal in the speeches made during the debate by speakers working in individual sectors, which also show this relevant, realistic but demanding course.

When we take an overall view we can say that Prague, Prague communists and other working people have done much positive work during all those years since the 16th congress.

Sure, we are not here merely to praise ourselves, to show ourselves only in good light but in order to see also weak spots and seek ways of tackling them. It was shown both in the city committee's report and in the ensuing debate how many problems are still ahead of us, how many unresolved issues still exist here and what it will be necessary to do in order to make progress in the period ahead. And there is not a small amount of it. It is good to know this and to get well prepared and mobilize forces for the tasks ahead. [end recording]

Further in his speech Comrade Husak singled out the role played by Prague in the political, economic, scientific and technological and cultural development of our socialist society. For this reason the central party and state bodies will be providing the capital city all-round support also in the years ahead. Prague is the seat of central bodies, important enterprises, scientific, educational and other institutions. It has profound revolutionary and working class traditions. It concentrates the mighty material and technological base and great potential of intellectual forces. This justifies the expectation that it will be an example in the resolution of the new tasks facing us at the present time.

In this connection Comrade Husak dealt with the importance of the challenge set by the Prague party organization and leading Prague enterprises to link science and production. It expresses the strategic line of our party aimed at the intensification of production on the basis of speeding up scientific and technological revolution. The participation of the CSSR in the process of international socialist integration, especially in the realization of the comprehensive program for scientific and technological progress of the CEMA member countries up to the year 2000 constitutes a specially important prerequisite for this. The resolution of the tasks facing us requires to improve systematically the planning and management of the national economy and the functioning of the entire economic mechanism.

Comrade Husak also stressed that the attention we devote to the resolution of the economic, scientific and technological issues does not mean that we do not need other areas, especially a higher standard of ideological and educational work. Our aim is an all-round development of socialist society, which is linked inseparably with the harmonic development of man.

Comrade Husak went on to say that it is necessary to examine problems more critically, to see shortcomings more sharply and to strive more effectively to remedy them. Criticism and self-criticism must become in our society a motor driving everyone forward. In this connection he singled out especially the role and responsibility of communists and the great significance of political, organizational and educational work of the party.

In the section devoted to the topical issues of international politics the general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee stressed that the struggle to avert the threat of war, preservation of peace corresponds to the vital interests and historic experiences of our people. This is why the CSSR supports actively the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union aimed at disarmament, elimination of nuclear weapons from the life of nations and the strengthening of international security.

At the close of his speech Comrade Husak said:

[Begin recording] I believe that the Prague party organization as well as the whole of our party approaches the 17th Congress with a kind of healthy optimism, with the awareness of the successes, with the awareness of the strength that it wants and indeed can succeed in achieving as well as with the demanding tasks which it is aware are necessary and which we are capable of tackling. And I shall be glad if the Prague party organization will serve as an example also for other regions, if Prague communists will be an example also for the rest.

I wish you many successes in this endeavor. [prolonged applause and shouts: "Long live the CPCZ] [end recording]

Today's speech by Comrade Gustav Husak at the city conference in Prague elicited a great reaction amongst the delegates and it enriched their deliberations above all by the communist approach to the resolution of topical issues. Speeches by other heads of the delegations of the CPCZ Central Committee also made a contribution to the businesslike and creatively active course of the conferences. The conferences will elect new regional and city party committees, regional and city control and auditing commissions and delegates to the 17th CPCZ Congress. In Slovakia they will elect delegates to the CPSL Congress. They will also approve resolutions in which set out will be the main aims and tasks of party bodies and organizations and communists in the regions and in Prague and Bratislava.

Strougal, Jakes, Indra Speak

LD152353 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 15 Feb 86

[Text] Comrade Lubomir Strougal spoke at the conference of Communists of the North Moravian region in Ostrava. He said, among other things:

[Begin recording] We should aim at speeding our social-economic advancement for strategic reasons as well. Our country, as is known, is a country with an open economy. And if I add to this the structure of import and export then I must say that in many directions we depend on market fluctuations, on this or that movement in prices, which then naturally influences our annual and also 5-year plans. As we have this strategy and we adhere to our criteria (?then we must look for ways out). What are these ways out? We can put them in two complementary and inseparable groups, yet I still want to treat them as two groups rather than one.

The first is the organization of production, the initiatives of people, good quality of work, [words indistinct] -- simply good output, good management, better utilization of production funds. When I read the North Moravian regional conference materials I see that excellent examples are quoted in them in this direction. I see here pledges of brigades of socialist work, pledges of many collectives, joint pledges of research, development and production forces. To put it simply -- new forms of initiative are sought [words indistinct] how to achieve the improvement in output and quality and reduction of cost by mobilizing the subjective factor -- to use a flowery term -- the simple working man who along with technicians and engineers organizes at his workplace, his workshop, a substantial increase in the output, a substantial increase in production.

The two documents that have been put forward to the regional conference: the goals of the North Moravian Region, of the North Moravian Regional Party conference in the 8th 5-Year Plan, and the Directions of Development of Initiative are fully in keeping with what I described as belonging to the first group, which however must not be separated from the other group of issues as both groups are inseparably linked and both are (?covered) by these documents.

This second group contains our diligent concentration on technical-economic advancement. Technical economic advancement must come to the forefront of the work of everybody: directors, ministers, central bodies, production units, plants, foremen, engineers, technologists and designers. It simply is an inseparable part of political and managerial work. And we have to master this sphere not only politically but (?also professionally) [words indistinct].

Technical economic development is inseparably a main part of management. We have achieved something so far but now in the 8th 5-year plan and leading up to the year 2000 we have to put it at the forefront of our attention. [end recording]

Comrade Milos Jakes spoke at the conference of the Central Bohemian regional party conference in Kladno. Among other things, he analyzed scientific-technical development in all spheres of our national economy. In this connection he spoke about the improvement of qualifications of all working people and also of some issues of management. He said:

[Begin recording] We can cope with the planned tasks of intensification of the national economy only by improving the management of national economy and with wide participation of the working people by making good use of their initiative and activity, by reinforcing order and discipline (?at all workplaces) We still have great weaknesses in here.

An important condition for the growth of the initiative of people is a consistent application of the socialist principle of reward: everybody should be rewarded according to the amount and quality of his work, and egalitarian approach to payment should be firmly abandoned. On the other hand there should be a well functioning market. Wider application of the brigade method of work and reward makes a significant contribution to abandoning the egalitarian approach. The implementation of the second stage of increasing the economic effectiveness of wage systems is of great importance too. Concentrated attention paid to dealing with these issues must have a prominent place in the advancement of political-education and organizational work of the party and also in cadre work.

Naturally, for the promotion of the principle of differential payment according to merit and of reinforcement of technological, production, working and payment discipline, for the application of work and husbandry it is above all necessary to increase the degree of responsibility of senior management. But if the party is not in the forefront, if we communists do not wage a struggle against lack of principles, against the egalitarian approach which is a manifestation of lack of principles, against the consumer attitude to socialism which sees only the rights and advantages and avoids duties, then we cannot expect that somebody else will do it. With this is connected the need to fill all the gaps which make possible work free income through various kinds of speculation.

It is also not possible to continue to tolerate those who lag behind and shift their burdens onto the people who are among the best, who overfulfill demanding tasks, whose work is profitable, whether we mean enterprises, cooperatives, labor collectives of individuals. Unjustified leniency in this direction harms us all, our common cause. This is equally true when it comes to not admitting reserves in order to obtain easy conditions for the fulfillment of tasks.

The quality of production is an issue of great political weightiness, as was many times emphasized also here in the report of the Regional Committee and at the session of the Party Central Committee. What matters is not only to reduce the amount of soiled work and to do away with waste altogether but also to understand the term quality as meaning the production of goods with excellent utility value. For example a car -- It is different when it is old, and when it is new. [as heard] We should wage a struggle for reaching world standard in technical parameters of our products everywhere. We must come to this and we have the necessary prerequisites for this.

After all it is not true that our designers, our workers in preproduction stages, our project engineers, our working class with great experience and high qualifications are inferior to those who work for producers in the West. This requires a fight against mediocrity, against the fear of stepping out of line and supporting those who are in the forefront and are not afraid to take necessary risk. We have enough good people who are not concerned with their benefit who are proud of their professions, proud of their factory name, who want to contribute with their work to the common welfare and they deserve our full support. [end recording]

Comrade Alois Indra spoke at the East Bohemian regional party conference about the demand to improve the quality of products. He said, among other things:

[Begin recording] I think that there is no reason to disparage our work. If, however, we are honest in replying to the given questions, we cannot do anything else but to note that we do not have any special reasons to be oversatisfied with ourselves. The flowery expression that we still have reserves has come into use and we use it very often. This term "reserves" naturally covers also our knowledge, our skills and how we make use of them. Sometimes, however, I feel that this makes us avoid other more fitting words like disorder at many workplaces, lack of discipline, poor management in some organization, and so forth. The fact is that in many tasks we remain on the fence. Everybody offers immediately a great variety of explanations -- I do not want to say excuses: lack of supplies, material, paints, lack of personnel whether in quality or quantity and so forth. It is however necessary -- and the current stage of development requires this from us -- to say "enough" for once, to say for once that rather than making poor products, continuing our bad work, fulfilling the plan with such poor products and wasting material and power, it would be better not to produce at all.

In the last 5-year plan in 1984 alone the cost of poor quality production and soiled work equalled kcs 2.3 billion. State statistics shows that in the East Bohemian region the loss in the 7th 5-year plan because of poor quality production was over kcs 200 million.

We often make excuses that our sale to nonsocialist countries is made more difficult, that competition there is fierce and so on and so forth. But, comrades, we can win in competition by nothing else but better products. And, after all we are obliged to ensure good quality production not only for foreign countries, not only for expo[illegible] not only for nonsocialistand socialist countries but also for our own investment projects, for our home customer. Because, after all, we all are producers and consumers. [end recording]

Leaders Address Conferences

LD152153 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 15 Feb 86

[Text] Jozef Lenart, head of the delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, took the floor in the discussion in the early evening deliberations of the first day of the regional conference of the CPSL in Banska Bystrica.

He praised the successes achieved by the members of the regional party organization and, under its leadership, by the working people of the entire Central Slovak region during the years of the 7th 5-year plan in fulfilling the conclusions of the 16th Congress of the CPCZ. He pointed to the demanding nature of the tasks which await in particular the industrial base of the Central Slovak region in the 8th 5-year plan.

It will be essential to fulfill these tasks, inasmuch as otherwise it would not be possible to achieve increase of the national income in the coming 5 years by 18 to 19 percent, which is a prerequisite for further increasing living standards. He also pointed to the fact that in some enterprises extensive approaches toward tackling production problems still prevail. In this connection Comrade Lenart stressed:

[Begin recording] I would like to stress, in particular, the fact that the Central Slovak region has a leading role in Slovakia from the point of view of engineering and, electrotechnical industry, which, as we know is the decisive pivot of scientific-technological progress, the main export branch, and has a significant role in the development of the international socialist division of labor, in implementing integration processes, above all, in fulfilling the comprehensive program of scientific-technological progress of the CEMA countries. We are thus justified in saying that this role of the region provides possibilities, creates opportunities so that it might significantly influence the process of intensification of economy in Slovakia and also throughout Czechoslovakia, while not being negligible in the CEMA countries.

We should see, also in these dimensions, the great responsibility of the collectives of the factories and institutes concerned, and also the responsibility of the working class and the rest of the working people in the region. It is also correct and inevitable that we might, from the point of view of these facts of growing requirements and new needs, be aware more acutely of shortcomings, weak points and unsolved problems in our work.

Let us, for example, take note of the question of the quality of products. It is a positive fact that in the past 5-year plan there was a certain shift in the quality in your region, that the share of first class products increased, as well as of those of high technological and economic standards. One has to see, however, that the trend of the growth is slow, it does not represent even 1 percent a year. That is why your region is below the all-Slovak average by approximately 4 points in quality. At the same time, we are not satisfied with this average. That is why the CPSL Congress required us to multiply the achieved share. This is dictated by the needs of internal and foreign markets, as well as improving the standards of investment construction. There is a growing trend in the world that only those enterprises might prosper which achieve high quality and competitiveness. The Communists must realize all this. We must now come to terms with the fact that the engineering, electotechnical and metal works enterprises of the region finished the past 5-year plan with a lower share of products of high quality than they had at the beginning of the 5-year plan. It is necessary to carry out unconditional measures not only for halting the fall, but also for a rapid increase in all the branches and enterprises. [end recording]

Comrade Peter Colotka, head of the delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, took the floor in the discussion of the Communists of the East Slovak Region.

In his address, he talked with recognition of the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the tasks of the 7th 5-year plan in this region, having designated it as a good departure for implementing the tasks which will be set out by the coming 17th congress of our party. He also stressed the rich experiences of the cooperation of the East Slovak Region with the USSR, in particular with the twinned Transcarpathian region. He referred to it as examplary and pioneering, above all, in the cooperation of scientific-research institutes, and also production enterprises, above all, the East Slovak ironworks. When assessing the overall work of the communists of the regional party organization, he said, among other things:

[Begin recording] Esteemed comrades,we are well aware of the level of development of Eastern Slovakia at the beginning of the building of socialism. We were talking about this during the break with the old comrades here.

One may certainly enumerate in detail the newly built enterprises, schools, hospitals, apartments and other amenities. This regional conference, however, provides the opportunity to recall and realize -- if only for our own benefit, confidence and understanding -- the meaning of our work and activity of the whole generations of communists -- the extent and influence of the transformations which Slovakia underwent in the past 4 decades, in those brief 4 decades. We can all be satisfied with the fact that the East Slovak region is no longer the weak link of Slovakia, but that, by means of its economic and sciencitic research potential, it markedly influences the development of the entire Czechoslovak economy.

When talking about successes,we are aware, at the same time, that we have not reached the peak of our effort, -- but as you too may feel -- we are in the beginning of the journey of fighting for new quality of further development. This stems also from the report of Comrade Pirc which lays particular stress on the turn from extensive development to intensive development. In this strategic course of intensification. scientific research and a developmental base are of significant importance.

At the present time, and that is very good, the East Slovak region, and Kosice in particular, have reached the point of becoming yet another significant center of science and research. There are eight independent institutes of the Slovak Academy of Sciences here, six branches or detached workplaces, and further intellectual capacity: the Advanced School of Technology, the University of Pavol Jozef Safarik, the advanced school of veterinary science, the military and aviation college, the branch of the advanced school of economy, as well as other research and developmental institutes in the region. Let us ask the following question, comrades: how are these resources and the latest knowledge of science and technology in general being used and implemented, how are they materialized in production, how are they reflected in innovation, in the growth of the quality of production? There is a growing share of technologically progressive products and products of high technological and economic standard, for example, at the railway carriage factory in Poprad, Chemko Strazske, Chemosvit Svit ZJS Kosice, Vihorlat Snina and some other enterprises.

Comrades in chemical industry, too, understood their tasks correctly. In the past few years, there has been a marked increase of the share of products of the first degree of quality. Frontranking collectives, particularly comprehensive rationalization brigades -- and there is almost one-third of those in the region out of the whole of Slovakia -- have, no doubt, significant share in the overall positive trend of increasing quality. Despite this, however, we cannot be satisfied with the fact that there are only 33 percent of the valorized products which belong to the first degree of quality, which is below the all-Slovak average and, naturally, also below the statewide average. [end recording]

Comrade Vasil Bilak, head of the delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, member and secretary of the Central Committee Presidium and secretary, discussed in his contribution to the discussion of the West Slovak Communists some problems of foreign policy and ideological work of party organs.

In his address he stressed that the significance which we place on solving the tasks of social and economic development, its dynamism and efficiency, does not mean that we should undervalue or neglect other issues which the party must tackle at present. In the part of his address on political educational and ideological work he said:

[Begin recording] Today, more than ever before, the significance of ideological work is growing markedly, both from the point of view of internal needs, and of foreign policy needs. Ideological work must be closely connected with the fulfilment of everyday tasks of building the advanced socialist society and must more and more markedly influence the actions and the thinking of the people. Increasing the efficiency of ideological and propaganda work presupposes providing timely answers which are in the center of people's interest. It is very important for our people to be able correctly to orientate themselves, to understand the mutual links between what they do at their own workplaces and what is happening in the world, to be aware of the fact that their good and dedicated work multiplies the strength of our socialist homeland, contributing toward strengthening the entire socialist community in its effort for peace and social progress.

The 17th congress will set out bold and demanding tasks. Whether or not we might be able successfully to implement our ideas and aims does not depend only on how well we are going to work, but also on further development of the international situation. Our plans and pledges may be implemented only in the conditions of peace. Socialism and peace are mutually interlinked. We are realistic and we do not think that imperialism will give up its aims easily and that the world will find itself in the situation that we would wish for in the next few years. Our plans would be unrealistic if we relied on this. In the present age of nuclear weapons, with its huge accumulation of destructive weapons, when human civilization on our planet is exposed to the threat of destruction, thwarting and averting this apocalypse is the main aim, as is strengthening peace. There is no alternative to peaceful coexistence of states with differing social systems. The United States so far has not reacted positively to a single demonstration of good will, to a single constructive signal on the part of the USSR. The entire range of statements and concrete actions by Washington not only do not correspond to the conclusions of Geneva, but are in direct contradiction with them. It was in the first half of January that Comrade Gorbachev proposed a new far-reaching, comprehensive peace proposal. What can be nobler than the effort to free the mankind of the fear of annihilation? Accepting this proposal would mean a historical turn in international relations. Our planet would be on the threshold of new burgeoning, and not on the brink of its annihilation. The proposed program is comprehensive and comprehensible. Only, there is no need artificially to obscure it, there is no need to think of new space weapons which are to paralyze those on Earth, there is need to disarm and to destroy all the nuclear, chemical and conventional weapons, to liberate people from the fear of annihilation. [end recording]

SED, SPD TALKS ON NUCLEAR - FREE ZONE REPORTED

SED Delegation Arrives

LD141237 Hamburg DPA in German 1139 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Exceprt] Bonn, 14 Feb (DPA) -- An SED delegation arrived in Bonn today to continue talks with the SPD parliamentary party on a nuclear weapon-free zone in Europe. The SED delegation is headed by Politburo member Hermann Axen, who will also have a meeting this evening with Wolfgang Schaueble (CDU), minister in the Chancellor's Office responsible for Germany policy. The SPD group is headed by disarmament expert Egon Bahr. The delegations have already had one meeting -- in December in East Berlin.

Talks Begin

LD141415 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1308 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Text] Bonn, 14 Feb (ADN) -- Consultations between working groups of the SED and the SPD on questions of the creation of a zone in Europe free of battlefield nuclear weapons began in Bonn today for 2 days. Their purpose is an in-depth discussion of questions relating to the content of a joint SED and SPD initiative to reduce the danger of nuclear war in the heart of Europe. The historic peace plan of CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev to free mankind from the nuclear nightmare by the year 2000 will undoubtedly play a great part.

The SED and the SPD regard their result-orientated cooperation on security policy matters as an important contribution to the promotion of this great project.

Taking part in the negotiations from the SED side are; Hermann Axen, Politburo member and Secretary of the SED Central Committee; Manfred Uschner, deputy chief of department in the SED Central Committee; Guenter Hillmann, section chief in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Karl Lanius, director of the Zeuthen Institute for High Energy Pysics; and Karl-Heniz Wagner, official in the SED Central Committee. Taking part for the SPD are: Egon Bahr, chairman of the Bundestag Subcommittee for Disarmament and Arms Control and member of the SPD Presidium; Karsten Voigt, representative of the foreign policy working group of the SPD Bundestag group, member of the Executive of the SPD Bundestag group and of the SPD Party Executive; Erwin Horn, representative of the security working group and member of the Executive of the SPD Bundestag group; Hermann Scheer, representative of the disarmament and arms control working group of the SPD Bundestag group and member of the SPD Party Council; and Uwe Stehr, disarmament specialist of the SPD Bundestag group.

Talks Continue

LD150106 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Excerpt] At the talks between the SED and the SPD about a zone free of battlefield nuclear weapons, the new disarmament program of the Soviet Union is playing a significant role. This was made clear by the leaders of the two working groups, Hermann Axen and Egon Bahr, who were in agreement before the press today in Bonn.

Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, called the Gorbachev initiative a great impetus to the negotiations. The fundamental idea of the Soviet proposals and of the talks between the SED and the SPD was the same.

It was a matter of liberating the people of Europe and of the world from nuclear weapons. Egon Bahr expressed the opinion that the Gorbachev plan made the question of dealing with tactical weapons even more urgent. No one was better able to formulate viewpoints on this question than the two countries on whose land such weapons were located.

Axen Meets Schaeuble

LD141923 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1852 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Text] Bonn, 14 Feb (ADN) -- At the wish of Dr Wolfgang Schaeuble, federal minister for special tasks and head of the Chancellor's Office of the FRG, a meeting took place this evening with Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee. Matters of interest to both sides were discussed.

Schaeuble Remarks on Talks

LD151254 Hamburg DPA in German 0952 GMT 15 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Bonn, 15 Feb (DPA) -- Chancellory Minister Wolfgang Schaeuble (CDU) has rejected criticism of his talk with SED Politburo member Hermann Axen, who is in Bonn at the SPD's invitation. In connection with objections that he should not receive Axen at the chancellory since the SPD was using the visit to pursue a "secondary foreign policy", Schaeuble said in a DPA interview today that the SPD's behavior could not prevent him from conducting talks. He used every opportunity available for this. He regarded the substance of what the SPD was discussing with Axen on establishing nuclear weapons-free zones as wrong.

According to Schaeuble, all important current issues were discussed in his talk with Axen, although nothing was put into more concrete form. People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann Wednesday had featured in the talks. The GDR's permanent representative in Bonn, Ewald Moldt, had asked the Chancellor's Office to arrange a talk with Kohl for Sindermann, who has also been invited by the SPD.

Government circles did not confirm speculation that Sindermann is coming to Bonn as Erich Honecker's "forerunner."

'Almost Identical Statements' Given

LD151412 Hamburg DPA in German 1311 GMT 15 Feb 86

[Excerpt] Bonn, 15 Feb (DPA) -- The SPD and SED have stated their intention to work out a joint proposal for removing nuclear battlefield weapons from a corridor along the border between the two blocs in Europe. In almost identical statements, the delegation leaders Egon Bahr (SPD) and Hermann Axen (SED) said after the second round of talks in Bonn today that the negotiations were extremely difficult due to the subject matter. The two working groups were, however, encouraged by the results of the Geneva summit meeting in November, and by the Soviet proposal on eliminating nuclear weapons in January.

Bahr and Axen would not go into detail about their second meeting -- the first was in East Berlin on 6 December. However, their statements indicated that the emphasis was above all on defining concepts. Bahr described the problem on uniform definitions as the key issue of the negotiations.

The SPD politician stressed that the talks were exclusively concerned with weapons that fall into the sphere dealt with by the so-called Palme proposal. Swedish Premier Olof Palme has urged the establishments of a nuclear weapons-free corridor that was 150 kilometers wide on both sides of the border dividing the blocs. Bahr said amid agreement from Axen that for reasons of security it would not be enough to limit such a plan to the two German states along.

Communique Issued

LD151521 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1355 GMT 15 Feb 86

["Communique of the Meeting of the Joint Working Group of the SED and the SPD Bundestag Group in Bonn on 14-15 February" -- ADN heading]

[Text] Bonn, 15 Feb (ADN) -- The joint working group of the SED and the SPD parliamentary grouping met in Bonn on 14 and 15 February 1986 to continue discussions of setting up a nuclear weapon-free corridor in Europe in accordance with the proposal of the Palme Commission. This was the second round of consultations. The third meeting has been agreed upon for 29 April 1986 in Berlin.

Both sides are convinced that their discussions can promote the international disarmament dialogue. The geographical situation of the two German states and the accumulation of nuclear weapons on their territory give them a special responsibility for disarmament initiatives, in order to make peace in Europe more secure. In the two rounds of discussions so far, basic questions of the problems connected with a nuclear weapon-free zone were discussed. On this, both sides agree not to deal with any weapons systems that are the subject of the Geneva negotiations between the two world powers.

In this connection, an exchange of opinions took place about the state of international disarmament efforts after the summit meeting and the comprehensive disarmament proposal from Gorbachev. Both sides feel encouraged to continue their efforts through the international dialogue. They approved a future agreement on the total elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe. The speedy conclusion of an agreement on a total, supervised to all nuclear weapons tests would be a suitable introduction to real nuclear disarmament, and to strengthening the ABM treaty to reach the target agreed at the Geneva summit meeting of preventing the arms race in space and ending it on earth.

The working group also evaluated the results of its framework agreements concluded in June, 1985 for a chemical weapon-free zone in Europe. It stated that this initiative received a broad response internationally and seemed to be fitting to push on with efforts for a worldwide banishment of chemical weapons. The group wlecomes the fact that consultations on this have begun between the Governments of the FRG, the CSSR, and the GDR. The working group is convinced that, during negotiations on a world wide banishment of chemical weapons, on no side should new facts [Tatsachen] be created by the production or deployment of new chemical weapons or the preparation of new vehicle systems.

Taking part in the talks on the SED side were Hermann Azen, member of the Politburo and Secretary of the SED Central Committee; Manfred Uschner, deputy department chief in the SED Central Committee; Guenter Hillmann, section chief in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Karl Lanius, director of the Zeuthen Institute for High Energy Physics; and Karl-Heinz Wagner, official in the SED Central Committee.

Taking part for the SPD were Egon Bahr, chairman of the Bundestag Subcommittee for Disarmament and Arms Control and member of the SPD presidium; K. Erwin Horn, representative of the security working group of the SPD Bundestag group; Hermann Scheer, representative of the disarmament and arms control working group of the SPD Bundestag group; Karsten D. Voight, representative of the foreign policy working group of the SPD Bundestag group; and Uwe Stehr, disarmament and arms control specialist of the SPD Bundstag group.

Press Conference Held

LD151914 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1759 GMT 15 Feb 86

[Text] Bonn, 15 Feb (ADN) -- At a joint press conference in the Hotel Bristol, Bonn, Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Egon Bahr, member of the SPD Presidium, explained the results of the 2-day deliberations of the joint working group of the SED and the SPD Bundestag group on the creation of a corridor in Europe free of theater nuclear forces.

Egon Bahr emphasized that both sides agree that deliberations of the working group could promote international dialogue on the basis of the outcome of the Geneva summit meeting and the Gorbachev proposals. The development of this dialogue, which could be assessed positively, encourages both sides to continue their efforts.

The working group also felt encouraged by the great international response to the proposals of the SED and SPD on the creation of a chemical weapon-free zone in Europe. It is to be welcomed that the suggestions of the governments of the GDR and CSSR have been taken up by the federal government and have led to the start of tripartite consultations on this issue in Geneva.

The members of the working group concurred in noting the extraordinary importance of the speedy conclusion of a complete nuclear test ban agreement. The ABM treaty is seen as a foundation stone for all disarmament efforts. "Anyone who shakes the ABM treaty, shakes all that is presently underway in the disarmament discussion," Bahr said.

Assessing the results of the 2-day discussions, the SPD politician emphasized that, obviously, the subject of creating a corridor free from theater nuclear forces is very much more complicated and difficult than the subject of chemical weapons. However, he could note that both sides have not only expressed their positive intention but have also shown clearly the need to aim at practical results if at all possible.

Hermann Axen agreed with this assessment and recalled the proverb: Where there is a will there is a way. Thanks to the Geneva final statement and above all the far-reaching disarmament program by CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev the joint working group, agreed between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Willy Brandt, chairman of the SPD, in September of last year, is now continuing its work under more favorite conditions.

"In our deliberations we naturally discussed in detail Gorbachev's three-stage plan for removing all nuclear weapons by the year 2000, and are both of the opinion that it will give favorable new impetus to our working group and should encourage us, especially as representatives of two European states, to make a contribution to arms limitation and disarmament," Hermann Axen said. The creation of a corridor in Europe free of theater nuclear forces would be a great relief to the people and would be an important step.

Obviously, the main objective of the three-stage plan is the prevention of the militarization of space and the removal of the most dreadful, most dangerous and costly mass destruction weapons -- strategic weapons. However, at the same time a load would be lifted off the hearts of all peoples in the two German states and the whole of Europe if part of the nuclear destruction potential could be removed especially where there exists the strongest concentration of this deadly weapon. "I welcome the Gorbachev proposal," Egon Bahr said, "if only because in it a concept has been proposed for the first time which includes all nuclear weapons, namely also tactical nuclear weapons. So far this has not been the case."

Herman Axen referred to the importance worldwide of the work of the joint working group of the SED and SPD. This is also shown by the great and continuing international response to the proposals for a chemical weapon-free zone, as confirmed by the elected leadership of the two parties, not only in Europe but also at the United Nations and in the United States, Asia, and Africa.

Hermann Axen directed the journalists' attention to the fact that the GDR government has from the start shown a positive attitude, without ifs and buts, to the proposal by Swedish Prime Minister Palme concerning the creation of a nuclear weapon-free corridor, which represented the basis of the present deliberations of the joint working group. Erich Honecker addressed a relevant proposal in a letter to Federal Chancellor Kohl and explained that GDR territory would be made available for such a corridor, if the FRG acted likewise. He proposed the start of negotiations on this issue by the two German states.

"In the fight to avert the danger of a nuclear inferno we want to cooperate with all who seek understanding," Hermann Axen said. It is what Erich Honecker called a coalition of reason and realism. This coalition included organizations and individuals, governments anc churches, religious communities and trade unions, sports and cultural federations. It is as broad as peace-loving mankind itself.

Thus the two parties, who view seriously the principle "never again must war emanate from German soil," agreed on a key issue involving the fate of mankind. In this all other political and ideological differences are neither played down nor concealed; however, one is guided by the recognition that any discussion about how to improve life would be finished like life itself after a nuclear first-strike.

Egon Bahr said that the SPD, if it assumes government power, would immedieately launch the necessary steps which result from the agreements concluded with the SED. The SPD seriously intends to implement what has been agreed. Hermann Axen thanked the SPD for the hospitality and the talks which have taken place in what was by now the traditional businesslike atmosphere based on understanding and a sense of responsibility.

HUNGARIAN TU CONGRESS OPENS IN BUDAPEST

Gaspar Opening Remarks

LD141954 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Report by unidentified station correspondent on speech by Sandor Gaspar, chairman of Hungarian National Council of Trade Unions, at trade union congress held at Construction Workers' Ferenc Rozsa House of Culture in Budapest on 14 February; passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Excerpts] [Correspondent] Welcome to the congress of the Hungarian Trade unions. Seated in the presidium are Karoly Nemeth, MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member, MSZMP deputy general secretary; Gyorgy Lazar, MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member, Council of Ministers chairman; Ferenc Havasi, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Csaba Hamori, MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member, KISZ [Hungarian Communist Youth League] first secretary. Also present are Imre Pozsgay, PPF National Council general secretary and Ibrahim Zakariyah, World Federation of Trade Unions [WFTU] secretary general.

Following SZOT [National Council of Trade Unions] General Secretary Tibor Baranyai's opening speech, the congress committees were elected and then SZOT Chairman Sandor Gaspar delivered a verbal supplement to the congress's printed documents, including the National Council report and the draft resolutions.

[Gaspar] "Esteemed Congress, Dear Comrades. The comrade delegates have received all the documents and printed matter. First of all, one of the congress's most important tasks is to inform the membership of the work carried out over the past 5 years.

"We discussed in this very hall 5 years ago the Hungarian Trade Union movement's 5-year action program. We debated and decided at that time we could not strive for more than preserving our achievements and gathering strength for a more speedy progress in the future. That was our program at that time. We have not been able to preserve our achievements in every respect. In view of the fact that the national income has not increased at the rate planned, we have been unable as a consequence to preserve the real value of pensions and we have not been able to prevent the fall in real wages. However, what we have attained is a historic achievement.

"I would like to raise the following question:

"Apart from soberly assessing the situation and activities of the trade unions, the membership also expressed its opinions in a manner with which we must argue. Several people have mentioned -- precisely because people living on wages and salaries are under burdens which we are all familiar with -- they said, somewhat impatiently, that the trade union movement must not be concerned about what it can do and what it cannot; rather, it must set the requirements and fight and be more combative so that the requirements are met. Here you are comrades, this is one view, a view that has been expressed. It is our duty to say that the trade unions cannot work on this basis, because we cannot share power on a Thursday, participate in shaping and formulating policies as well, yet care about nothing on Saturday, and approach things independently of our own goals, requirements, and [words indistinct]. This is not a stance, this is not a serious view, and the trade unions cannot work in this manner: This is not a serious approach. But it doen't work out like this.

"There is another kind of view. The membership is generally correct on this point, but the address appears to have been slightly misplaced, misdirected. But the membership is right in essence. What is the bone of contention? The membership says we already have recognized something in fundamental documents, in congress resolutions, in party congress resolutions, in government concepts, and in trade union documents on the things that need to be done to make progress. Thus, if we have already recognized something, then let us not stop at the act of recognition, and let us not proclaim this ceaselessly, because this will change nothing. The membership demands action.

"Our national economic situation indicates and determines the opportunities available in exactly the same way as in the family household where we have to manage on our income. No one has ever expected miracles, but the membership is correct in saying that certain processes must start in the course of the 7th 5-year plan and that we must make progress in some areas. We must not just acknowledge this, but act on it. We must not act without thinking, but we must act nevertheless.

"So, what were the questions raised? Quite correctly we have an economic policy strategy. It can be defended and supported in all respects. Its essence is that the precondition for fulfilling the workers' realistic requirements is to increase the country's economic power; specifically to enhance the economy's value generating capacity. No one can argue with this; we have said this. We even spoke of the methods: the modernization of the structure of production, and so forth. We have said it all. But we are moving forward only slowly.

"Another topic: I will not go into details, for it's in the written report. The written report refers to the concepts of full employment and efficient employment. This, according to the slogans, is doing well in our country, at least one of them. But comrades, there is full employment and there will be full employment, but we still do not have efficient employment. So let's go forward here. How does efficient employment come about? The goal I mentioned earlier to enhance the economy's value-generating capacity, will only be attained if we can make progress in some areas regarding efficient employment. It is not sufficient to say it; action is needed here.

"Similarly, with regard to our wages system, let's say it must become an incentive system. Thus there are a few things to which we must devote attention. The membership is correct here although, as I have noted, the address is not quite the right one. The trade unions are not the main party in handling these issues; rather they are ancillary workers. Yes, they can help a great deal in the state's endeavors to make progress in these areas.

[Correspondent] Sandor Gaspar then spoke on the controversial enterprise economic work collectives. He underlined that their positive feature is they produced extra value, and satisfied a demand. They also liberate certain creative potentials. It is well known that distortions also exist.

[Excerpts] [Correspondent continues] Then, speaking about the new organs of enterprise management, he underlined that the enterprise councils fulfill a managerial authority; this is their task, but they do not replace and for this reason do not weaken the role of trade unions. He continued his verbal supplement as follows:

[Gaspar] "I will mention two things which were given a very big emphasis at the basic organ elections. The membership anxiously broached the question of whether the socialist features of society are becoming dimmer within our society. They broached this question with anxiety and apprehension.

This is one of the things they mentioned and the other thing was that there appeared to be disturbances within society's system of values, as though values are perishing, wearing out, as though those values coming to the forefront are not those which are real under socialist conditions. The membership is completely correct in this regard. With regard to the first question, I believe our society's socialist feature has not weakened basically; on the contrary, it has become stronger essentially. But one must add -- because there is no black and white here -- one must add that there are a few phenomena which give the appearance that our society's socialist future is weakening. Well, then, what are we to make of this?

"We have opened a way, a given way, to various types of private initiative. I believe when we started these initiatives we perhaps made a mistake insofar as we did not precisely explain their objective and meaning. Otherwise, I believe we opened a free way to necessary initiatives, necessary initiatives, which basically have been profitable. Well, this, too, has sediments, undesirable features, and so on as everything new. I do not want to go into that now. This is one way of looking at things. The other one is this -- and here we are at fault insofar as we nourished an illusion within ourselves -- namely, that we would be able to incorporate in a crystal clear way in our society, directly and daily our principles which guide our practical activity. This is erroneous because we cannot incorporate them; only in a very indirect manner and in parts and not in such a way that everything will happen according to our principles. We cannot realize that. And if we believe historical experience, then never has there been a social formation in the world which always was practically able to incorporate the principles guiding society in a crystal clear manner. There never was and never will be such a social formation. This is an illusion. They can be incorporated as society evolves, perfects itself; that also is how our principles are asserted. Well, I won't say in a crystal clear manner, but better and more visible than now.

"I do not want to give examples, but we meet such very contradictory opinions daily. People remark to us: yes, you have started private initiative, and all the rest. We are working now and earning, because we need the money, the cost of living has become dearer, we undertake auxiliary work, and so on. So now what? So now we cannot rest. Where is the three times eight [8 hours work, 8 hours rest, 8 hours sleep]? Well, they call us to account point blank. Where is the three times eight? So, we must create a possibility for both extra work and overtime and simultaneously must account for the three times eight. So, neither the three times eight nor anything else is asserted in a crystal clear manner, regardless of money and time.

"I do not want to spend too much time on this issue; yes, there are moral distortions here which will have to be overcome with a common force. There are negative phenomena and all the rest. Here, too, these things will have to be overcome with a common force. I would like to note the following at this juncture: specifically how we are inclined to think and act in extremes at times. I would like to indicate this by way of a concrete example: interest in our work of construction was present only in principle 30 to 40 years ago. We knew it, because it is contained in our world outlook: interests, this is important; we knew it. But comrades, we used these as kinds of slogans. No, we did not do it. Now we have recognized this. We have processed it as well, we are applying it, too. We really have realized that a socialist society cannot be built without interests. This is a clear concept. It cannot be done. Yes, there are social interests, group interests, individual interests. If we are working well then these are in harmony with one another, one will not contradict another. So, there are such interests.

"But these [matters of]] interest and interest-cooperation have been revealed to such an extent -- forgive me for this expression -- that, in regard to the revelation on interests we are now so up to date that we can carry on working till the year 2500, because our principles have been elaborated thus far. Because I believe [word indistinct] is everything and interest is everything. But there also is a sense of duty beside interest, which is a stronger and bigger moral force and factor in certain situations such as sense of calling, sense of duty, and respect for work and honor of work, and enthusiasm, because these things exist as well."

[Correspondent] The SZOT chairman continued by noting that trade unions throughout the world are devoting increasing attention to global problems, to the safeguarding of world peace, to economic development. The primary endeavor of the WFTU today continues to be to strengthen the action unity of the international trade union movement. He then went on to say the following:

[Gaspar] "In our country, in Hungary, in a manner initiated by the MSZMP, we have made very big efforts for over 30 years now so that a trade union movement might evolve appropriate to socialist conditions. We have accomplished much so that this concept might be asserted, but it also is natural that this will materialize and be perfected as a result of a very lengthy process. There is no such thing as a very precisely functioning society which already meets today's requirements in every respect, while a backward trade union movement or other institution exists alongside it. A reciprocal effect exists here; the one has an effect upon the other. A trade union movement is fully perfected, also within socialist conditions, when society, too, is perfected in every direction and in every way. These things simply cannot be separated. We are careful not to mix up the sequence here as well. The trade union movement's activity cannot be simplified, neither can its designation, because if the designation is not precise, then fulfilling the function cannot be absolutely precise either. The Hungarian trade union movement is a class organization, a committee organization, a sharer in power; it participates in shaping and formulating policy; it is an organization of interest respresentation and interest protection; and it is a mass organization.

"It would seem as though this has become simplified in recent times so that only the last of these has been given emphasis. No, this is incorrect. It is a question of much more than that. Much more. Everyone must understand that the trade union movement is not an ad hoc grouping. It has not been set up by someone for performing short-term and seasonal tasks out of goodwill or compulsion. No. The trade union movement was created 100 years ago out of the need and historic necessity of the working class, and this will accompany the working class as long as it does not attain its historical objectices, does not perfect them. It is a long, long, historical process.

"It is true that in our day, well, in our country's socialist conditions and also elsewhere, the trade union movement is no longer the single bearer of workers' interests, by the nature of things.

"Speaking about our internal life, comrades, and specifically the socialization and systematization of the trade union movement: it must be made more systematic. The trade union movement's unity must be strengthened, and made more systematic in such a way that there arises a better assertion of those intentions which are the main endeavors at the basic organs level, at the industrial branch level, and the county level, and at the national level. The harmony of these must be created at all times and all places. Thus, it must be made more systematic.

"With special regard to the plants' increasing independence, we must devote very much attention in these coming times to seeing that we truly create a situation that the trade union organizers in the plants, together with the plant economic leaders, are able to work and decide, and decide responsibly because of the greater possibilities that exist now.

"I would like to make one more point regarding internal trade union work. It also is the membership's wish that there be greater publicity and that there not now be cabinet policy; that SZOT's opinion regarding the big issues which influence social development should not be something they learn 6 months or so later if they chance to meet this or that trade union leader. It is the membership's desire to know that, yes, we were there when the decision was adopted and this was our opinion. This does not work. Thus, it is SZOT's duty to ask for the membership's opinion on the disputed issue by virtue of trade union stewards, by virtue of the central committees of the professional trade unions, and to safeguard it if [words indistinct] possible, and so on. But if it is not possible, then [it is SZOT's duty] to say: we were unable to safeguard it for this or that reason; and to go back and say to the membership: look, we debated, we decided for this or that reason, in this or that way.

"I will conclude by saying that now, in a somewhat different situation -- in our opinion in a better situation -- we are able to adopt a better program. The trade unions' endeavors and goals already have been embodied in the 7th 5-year plan. According to this, our endeavor and the trade union movement's platform is that the trade unions, through their own means and possibilities, must help in attaining an increase in the country's economic strength so that we are able to create a somewhat better basis for satisfying the demands, namely, halting the increase in the level of consumer prices -- as is well known, we are now planning this to be 5 per cent -- stopping the drop in the real value of pensions, the decrease in real wages. And, what what is more, that we increase real wages, as well as the conditions regarding acquiring a dwelling. I do not wish to give an entire list. This is what is laid down in the plan, this is our 5-year action program. The trade union movement will help with all of its means and possibilities to advance this action program. It is our duty to do this, because we know we are thus building the future."

Nemeth Addresses Congress

LD142156 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Report on speech by Karoly Nemeth, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and deputy general secretary of the MSZMP, to Hungarian National Council of Trade Unions Congress in Budapest on 14 February; recorded; passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] The next speaker was Karoly Nemeth, member of the Politburo, deputy general secretary of the party. He conveyed the greetings and best wishes of the Central Committee. He stressed that the party highly regarded the activities of the trade unions and the committed work of the elected bodies, officers and shop stewards:

"The trade unions play an indispensable role in our socialist society. With the theoretical and political guidance of the party they fulfill their tasks independently, in a responsible spirit that is fitting to those sharing political power. They are not outside observers, but are active shapers of social and economic processes. They participate in the formulation of policy and help actively in its realization.

"The domestic experiences in the building of socialism prove that in questions and tasks influencing the living and working conditions of workers well-founded decisions cannot be made, neither nationally or at the work places, without consulting the workers and the trade unions who represent them. The practical implementation of this principle is one of the basic conditions for the undisturbed functioning of our political system.

"The difficult 5 years behind us prove that the trade unions are capable of making great and fruitful efforts, but they also warn us that greater readiness for renewal and the further development of their work are needed. It would be comforting to believe that the trade union movement has already exploited all its potential. We must consider justified the demand, voiced during the elections for example, and this was also expressed in the debate today, that the role of the trade unions should increase in revealing various interests, in their representation and harmonization, that their openness, democratism and social and movement characteristics of their work should be strengthened."

Karoly Nemeth then spoke about the international conditions of our building work and the significance of the preservation of peace. Returning to our domestic situation the party's deputy general secretary stressed that while production fell back in many countries as a result of the world economic crisis, we have managed to preserve our most important achievements and the internal and external equilibrium of the people's economy. But we must also be aware, he pointed out, that there are also problems and tensions in our society:

"The problems and anxieties which were also voiced at the congresses of the various branch trade unions are known to the party and the government, who take them into account. There are several among these, however, whose solution requires primarily local measures. But we must ensure with the joint efforts of society that the state's contribution towards the cost of bringing up children should increase, that the conditions needed for young people to obtain their first independent home should improve, and that the living security of old people be strengthened. I stress that goodwill alone is not enough for this. We can only make progress in satisfying the just demands recognized by society if we create the necessary foundations.

"It is certain that with a common will we shall surmount the difficulties, and solve the tasks facing us. Our party's 13th congress adopted a well-founded program for this. The goals we have set ourselves are clear: We have an approved 5-year plan. There is lively interest among our public in the question of whether we can attain the goals we have set ourselves amidst conditions where the projections of last year's plan of the people's economy were not fulfilled in important areas. Additionally, in the coming years the external conditions of economic development will not be more favorable either. To this question we can say with responsibility, yes, but we are aware that for it to be fulfilled more work of better and higher quality is needed. Since there are no prospects in the coming years for a favorable change in external conditions, we must lay the foundations for the fulfillment of our plans by better managing our own resources. So the most important things depend on us. They depend on whether we shall be able to meet the higher demands. The goals we have set ourselves are that order, organization, and the discipline of workers and citizens should strengthen everywhere.

"Good and bad things can be found equally in our society. There are large numbers of people, among them trade union activists, who serve the public cause self-sacrificingly and unselfishly. They are self-sacrificing soldiers of the public life who exhibit true communal spirit, and they deserve all the praise they get. But the opposite can also be found. There are people who are indifferent to society; selfish people who regard the accumulation of wealth as the only purpose in life.

There are manifestations of ending public morality and citizens' discipline. Carelessness at work place and on the roads leading to tragedies is quite frequent. Excessive drinking and alcoholism are the causes of much indiscipline, the destruction of family life, miseries of children, violent behavior and the increase in crime.

"Some people, by evading the law, get by idly at the expense of the community. We must pay more serious attention to these phenomena than we have up until now. It is not enough just to be outraged by these negative phenomena. What is needed is that everybody should do something about them in their own field. By building upon the moral strength of society and the support of the honest majority, and if necessary with the strictness of the law as well, we must take a stand against negative phenomena, the abuse of power, corruption and dishonest incomes.

"Esteemed Congress. We have to face a lot of probems and difficulties. But we can take heart because we can build our future on solid economic and political foundations, and on broad social and national unity. The work of the trade unions is also embodied in this, and we are certain that they will continue to be active participants, in the future as well, in the joint efforts which serve the interest of the homeland and the people. On behalf of the Central Committee I wish you with this conviction successful work in your Congress, and ask for the support of the Hungarian trade unions for the realization of our policies. [applause]

Report Presented

LD142226 Budapest MTI in English 1746 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Text] Budapest, February 14 (MTI) -- Delegates to the national congress of Hungarian trade unions, which opened on Friday [14 February] have been presented the lengthy written report of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT).

The document analyses the history of the Hungarian trade unions beginning with the country's liberation in 1945. After a brief retrospection, the report covers in detail trade union achievements over the past five years, current problems and future tasks. It takes a stand on such fundamental issues as the relationship of the trade union and the party, trade union work of representation, the relations between trade unions and the economy, the social-welfare political concepts of the trade union and the basic principles of its international cooperation.

The document states that the party can control society more effectively with reliance on the far-reaching work of the trade unions in exploring and coordinating interests. For this, it is indispensable for the trade unions to have a clear view and independent position on major issues related to public life, the economy and politics. It would lead to severe problems, the document points out, if the trade unions automatically joined the stand of their partners by curtailing their initiating role in enforcing interests. The trade unions must not agree with errors and deficiencies that cause damage to the values of socialism, the enforcement of the working-class policy and the interests of workers, and they should stand up against such shortcomings. The trade unions are committed for the cause of socialism, but do not identify themselves with every detail of execution. On proposing corrections in one or another field, they are driven by the wish to promote the cause of socialism.

The document gives a wide scope to issues of trade union representation in keeping with present-day requirements. It is stated that there can be no substantive trade union activity without energetic representation. The increase in company independence should go together with the growing political and social prestige of trade unions.

On economic and living standard questions, the report points out that in recent years the trade unions have noted the measures which affected the living standards unfavourably but were unavoidable, because they were essential for the equilibrium of the national economy. Therefore, the trade unions agree with the five-year plan conception based on the principles adopted at the 13th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, which calls, parallel with the maintenance of the economic equilibrium, for the augmentation of the national income, the acceleration of technological progress, and a tangible rise in living standards.

The report states that trade union demands ignoring the economic possibilities on hand cannot go with real success or improve the living standard of workers. Basically, the wages can only increase through the expansion of economic potentials. There is no sense in pushing for accords that have no economic backgrounds.

According to the document, the supplementary and auxiliary forms of economy are required for the augmentation of Hungarian society, the advantages they carry should be utilized, but problems with their operation should also be reckoned with. The trade unions have to protect the total job security, and also to press for a more effective use of the labour force. The wage policy should facilitate the regrouping, retraining and further education of manpower which cannot be effectively employed. Wage increases should outpace the price rises at the lowest possible level of inflation.

The welfare political part of the report urges the construction of more state-owned flats for people unable to solve their housing problems on their own, the restoration of the real value of pensions, and social support to ease family burdens posed by child-raising.

The document widely discusses measures to improve the conditions of organized trade union holidays and raise the level of medical attendance.

It calls for improving the standard of skilled workers' training and the work of the trade union press.

The document states that the international relations of Hungarian trade unions are extensive, multi-faceted and sufficiently active. The cooperation with the partner organizations of socialist countries is particularly close and fruitful, but adequate attention is paid to the relations with the European capitalist countries and the developing world. The report concludes that it is necessary for smooth international cooperation that the trade unions become familiar with and observe the basic principles of each other's work. The international movement is facing years of changes and challenges, and common thinking is instrumental in replying the questions arisen.

The chapter of the report concerned with the trade union struggle for peace states that the issue is of crucial importance for the trade unions.

Proceedings Summarized

LD160047 Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 15 Feb 86

[Text] Budapest, February 15 (MTI) -- The 25th congress of Hungarian Trade Unions which started Friday [14 February] continued its work on Saturday. The Presidium included Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, Karoly Nemeth, Deputy General Secretary of the HSWP, and Ferenc Havasi, Secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, members of the Political Committee.

At the Saturday session Aleksandra Birjukova, vice president of the Soviet All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, contributed to the Congress and appreciated the achievement of Hungarian workers in building a socialist society.

She pointed out that the Hungarian trade unions' activity is appreciated world wide. The ever developing cooperation of the Hungarian and the Soviet trade unions serves the strengthening of the relations of the Hungarian and the Soviet peoples. She stated that the meeting of Janos Kadar and Mikhail Gorbachev last September in Moscow further strengthened the friendship of the two peoples.

She pointed out that the resolution of the CMEA summit, and the complex programme of scientific-technical development programme until the year 2000 offers new possibilities for the cooperation of trade unions.

The vice-president stressed that the Hungarian and Soviet trade unions held an identity of views on every important and topical issue of the international trade union movement and international relations. This consensus is expressed by the fact that the countries of the socialist community including the trade unions of Hungary and the Soviet Union unanimously approve and support the disarmament proposals of Mikhail Gorbachev's January statement. She appreciated the importance of the peace call of the congress which supported the Soviet proposal.

Gerard Alezard, secretary of the CGT, conveyed the greetings of the largest French trade union. He was of the opinion that the main achievement of the Hungarian trade unions is that they take an active part in the economy and decision making. It was shown by the contributions that trade unions are aware of the present state of the national economy and that the movement's targets have to be adjusted to changing circumstances. He pointed out that French trade unions work under severe circumstances as trade union officials are the first to be dismissed.

The Hungarian trade unions and the CGT maintain successful relations. The CGT continues to count on international solidarity and wishes to further cooperation for international detente and for the curbing the arms race.

Lajos Faluvegi, vice-chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, welcomed the 25th congress of the Hungarian trade unions on Saturday on behalf of the Hungarian government.

The government highly appreciates the valuable activity the Hungarian trade unions have carried out over the past years in representing the interests of workers and the mobilization for the accomplishment of economic and social targets, said Lajos Faluvegi by way of introduction and added that the cooperation of the trade unions and the government became important in the preparation of central decisions concerning the worker's living standard in the wake of social and economic development.

It has been a decade-long tradition that the representatives of the trade unions and the government meet several times a year to discuss the annual national economic plan and economic management targets and decide on topical issues of living standard policy.

However the trade unions submitted proposals that meet with acknowledgement but cannot be put into practise at the moment, said Lajos Faluvegi, as the government could not promise the gradual rise of real wages from 1986 on as well as the maintenance of the overall purchasing power of pensions, and the increase in the proportion of council run flats built in the plan period.

Nevertheless measures on wages and pensions as far as the support of the upbringing of children and the availability of flats, will be brought this year.

ALGERIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS ARRIVE, HOLD TALKS

LD172202 Warsaw PAP in English 2114 GMT 17 Feb 86

[Text] Warsaw, Feb. 17 -- A delegation of the Foreign Relations Committee of Algeria's National People's Assembly led by Committee Chairman Abdelkader Bensalah arrived in Poland today for several days of talks.

They were received today by speaker of the Polish Sejm (parliament) Roman Malinowski. The talk recalled a recent visit to Algeria by President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski, which had become an incentive for revitalized and expanded cooperation between both countries.

The present Algerian parliamentary visit is a visible sign of a process of activization of mutual relations.

Malinowski pointed out Poland was prepared to develop cooperation with Algeria, which lies not only in the interests of both countries involved, but also those of the forces of progress and peace in the world.

He briefed the delegation on the course and results of the latest parliamentary elections in Poland in October last year, and presented the key objectives facing the present Sejm.

The Algerian side stressed their country's interest in deeper and more active relations with Poland and pointed out the growing role of the latter's international activity in strengthening the forces of progress and peace, especially with respect to tightening of cooperation with developing countries.

Also today, they held talks with Deputy Sejm Speaker Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski who briefed them on some of Poland's socio-economic issues.

Another meeting was with officials of the Polish parliament's foreign affairs committee. The sides exchanged views on many international issues. The visitors were told of the work of the Polish parliament on strengthening Poland's cooperation with developing countries. The importance of relations with Algeria was emphasised in the context.

FRASNYIUK, MICHNIK, LIS APPEALS SESSION OPENS

LD170946 Hamburg DPA in German 0845 GMT 17 Feb 86

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Feb (DPA) -- The appeal proceedings in the trial of the three well-known Polish opposition figures, Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, Adam Michnik, and Bogdan Lis, began today in Warsaw before the Supreme Court with the Western press excluded. They were sentenced to 2 and 1/2-3 and 1/2 years in prison last June 14th in the first instance for leading collaboration with a banned organization and alleged preparation of a strike. The defense has appealed against this verdict. If the verdict is altered, it can only be in favor of the accused.

The accused themselves were not produced at the appeal trial. Only their closest relatives were allowed into the chamber. Entry was denied to Western correspondents. Friends of the accused also had to wait outside the courtroom. Among other things, the defense has applied for the judgement of first instance to be set aside since the accused had no opportunity to explain themselves during the main proceedings before the district court in Danzig/Gdansk. Nor did the defense get sufficient chance to speak.

Lis' Lawyer Presents Case

AU171400 Paris AFP in English 1345 GMT 17 Feb 86

[Text] Warsaw, Feb 17 (AFP) -- The Supreme Court here today heard an appeal against a two-and-a-half year jail sentence imposed last June on the underground trade union Solidarity's national official, Bogdan Lis, for heading an illegal organisation.

Lawyers making the appeal against the verdict of a Gdansk court also represented senior Solidarity officials Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, and Adam Michnik, jailed on the same charges.

Mr. Lis' lawyer said the Gdansk trial had a "political character" that led to serious irregularities justifying annulment of the sentence and a retrial.

Lawyer Jan Olszewski, a leading adviser to the Polish bishopric, said Mr. Lis had not been allowed to give his side of the events, that no reply was given to a request that the judge be replaced, and that suspect documents were used as proof of guilt.

Defense lawyer Anna Skowronska said Mr. Lis, a co-founder of Solidarity who signed the Gdansk accords establishing the free trade union in August 1980, should not have to answer in court for his "belief in the values linked to the word Solidarity."

The court was later today to hear appeals on behalf of Mr. Michnik, 38, who is serving three years, and Mr. Frasyniuk, 30, serving three-and-a-half years.

Prosecutors: Uphold Sentences

AU181144 Paris AFP in English 1136 GMT 18 Feb 86

[Excerpt] Warsaw, Feb 17 (AFP) -- Prosecutors asked Poland's Supreme Court today to uphold prison sentences handed down to three activists of the Solidarity union, saying a defense appeal for their annulment was "an insult to Polish justice."

The prosecutors spoke after defense lawyers for the three, Bodgan Lis, Wladyslaw Frasyniuk and Adam Michnik, said yesterday that the trial that led to their conviction had been rife with irregularities and should be annulled.

That trial ended last June in Gdansk, with Mr. Lis, 32, a Solidarity leader, being sentenced to two and a half years in prison; Mr. Michnik, a coordinator for the KOR, or Social Self-Defense Committee, to three years; and Mr. Frasyniuk, also a Solidarity leader, to three and a half years.

Other defense lawyers said the three had been excluded from court and thus deprived of their right to respond to the charges, and that the court had relied on questionable police material as evidence.

But today, the prosecutors, Marian Muszynski and Henryk Kubicki, defended the documents. In a brief, they said the defense's annulment demand "was an insult to Polish justice," and asked that the sentences be upheld.

The defense lawyers have one more chance before the court, which may hand down its verdict later today.

SIX SENTENCED FOR DISPERSING ILLEGAL PUBLICATIONS

LD172156 Warsaw PAP in English 2107 GMT 17 Feb 86

[Text] Warsaw, Feb. 17 -- A couple were sentenced to 1.5 years in prison and four men to one year of imprisonment for distributing illegal publications which falsely presented public relations in Poland and encouarged to fomenting social unrest after a trial held before the district court in Lubin, south-west Poland.

The sentences were conditionally suspended for four-five years, and the convicts were additionally fined 100,000-200,00 zlotys.

JANUARY ECONOMIC REPORT SHOWS PRODUCTION DOWN

LD170511 Warsaw PAP in English 1708 GMT 16 Feb 86

[Text] Warsaw, Feb. 16 -- The Main Statistical Official GUS has issued a report on the economic situation in Poland in January 1986.

The report says that industrial production and the building sector performance was higher in January, 1986 than in the same month last year. Also, the sold production of the socialized industry in fixed prices was higher by 5.5 per cent than in the first month of 1985, including a 1.2 per cent rise in the extractive industry and a 5.9 per cent increase in the processing industry.

Compared to December 1985, the January 1986 production was smaller. At the same time, this downfall was larger than in previous years.

The implementation of the 1986 central annual plan in the field of sold production reached 8.4 per cent. January's share in the 1985 annual production reached 8.2 per cent.

State purchases of slaughter animals reached 190.5 thousand tonnes and was higher by 34.4 per cent compared to a low level of purchasing recorded in January 1985. Purchases of beef on the hoof went up by 6 per cent, pigs by 64 per cent and poultry by almost 9 per cent.

State purchases of milk was lower by 2.6 per cent than in January 1985 and amounted to 700 million litres, while the purchases of eggs went up by almost 14 per cent.

The basic production of socialized building and construction enterprises in fixed prices grew in January 1986 by 9.5 per cent compared to January 1985. The advancement of tasks of the 1986 central annual plan CPR in basic production reached 5.4 per cent, compared to 5.8 per cent in the same period of 1985.

The socialized housing sector supplied 1.8 thousand flats but marked a 37.2 per cent downfall if compared to results from January 1985. The advancement of the implementation of the 1986 CPR reached 1.3 per cent. For comparison, 2.2 per cent of the total figure of flats to be completed in 1985 were handed over in January.

In foreign trade, Polish exports in fixed prices was higher by 13.3 per cent and imports by 19.2 per cent compared to a low turnover marked in the first month of 1985. In turnover with socialist countries, exports went up by 9.6 and imports grew by 13.5 per cent. As for Poland's turnover with hard currency countries exports increased by 16.8 per cent and imports by 26.9 per cent.

The advancement of the implementation of the tasks of the 1986 CPR was higher in January 1986 than a year ago both in exports as well as imports, however considerably smaller than the lapse of calendar time.

Compared to January 1985, the average employment in basic branches of the socialized economy was higher in January 1986 by 8.2 thousand that is by 0.1 per cent. The average monthly wage in the discussed branches reached 20677 zlotys and was higher by 20.5 per cent than in January, 1985.

Population's money incomes, compared to January 1985, grew in January of this year by 22.5 per cent while expenditures also increased by 22.5 percent. Population's savings went up in January 1986 by 22.3 per cent. The retail sales of products in current prices by socialized economic units was almost 24 per cent higher in January 1986 than in the same period last year.

The market supply in food products, excluding imported articles, was maintained at a good level. Deliveries of milk and milk products, eggs and edible fat met the market demand. There were some shortages of products of the textile and knitting industry and durable goods. In spite of increased deliveries, difficulties maintained in the supply of coal, especially for rural residents.

The value of stocks of goods in market trade at the end of January was higher than a year ago by 32 per cent.

ANTI-CRIME EFFORTS IMPROVE, SAYS MILITIA CHIEF

AU311405 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 29 Jan 86 pp 1, 2

[Statement by General of Division Jozef Bejm, commander of the Citizen Militia: "Together Against Wrongdoing"]

[Excerpts] The better results of combating crime in 1985 were an achievement for which many reasons were responsible, including in particular the implementation of the program for comprehensive measures in 1983-85.

In 1983-84 the number of proceedings against common crimes continued to increase, but this increase was not as dynamic as in preceding years. Whereas in 1983-84 it amounted to 8.5-9 percent, in 1981 it amounted to 33.7 percent compared with 1980. In 1985 common crimes decreased 2.9 percent. In 1980-85 the increasing tendency of crime continued to weaken and in 1985 it was halted to some extent, but the level of crime dangers continues to be high (in 1985 it was some 53 percent higher than in 1979).

In 1980-85 the number of proceedings against common crimes continued to increase less and less: in 1983 they increased 9.7 percent and in 1984 -- 4.9 percent. In 1985 276,404 proceedings were instituted, 5.3 percent fewer than in 1984. Crimes against property, which were the most instrumental in boosting the general threat to security, decreased most of all as a result of distinct improvements in the detection of the perpetrators of these crimes.

The militia's ability to detect crimes increased as a result of the effective use of all legal possibilities, especially of the penal decree of May 1985. In 1983 71 percent of crimes were detected, in 1984 74.6 percent, and in 1985 78.6 percent. The detection of criminals amounted to 64.9, 67.7, and 71.7 percent, respectively.

The state of public security and order, which went through profound changes in 1983-85, is satisfactory. The present state of discipline guarantees the correct functioning of state and public institutions and production plants as well as peaceful work and rest for citizens.

The fact that about 8.5 million noncriminal offenses are revealed annually on the average does not change this situation. Almost 50 percent of such offenders bear immediate consequences by paying on-the-spot fines or appearing in minor courts and the remainder are let off with cautions.

In impact of pathological ills on criminality and other violations of the law has not weakened. The recent laws against alcoholism, social parasitism, the demoralization of juveniles, and drug addiction have, it is true, created conditions for curbing incentives to crime and have produced positive results, but not to the desired extent. These results need time and preventive activities by all the people and all state institutions as well as large funds.

This is all the more necessary because the number of drunks among criminals has not decreased as attested to by the fact that in 1983 they accounted for 24 percent and in 1984 for 24.1 percent of criminals. The number of social parasites among criminals has not decreased noticeably as attested to by the fact that in 1982 they accounted for 24.1 percent and in 1985 for 22 percent of criminals, although the militia displayed more militancy in keeping tabs on social parasites, whose official number in 1983 stood at 43,916 and in 1985 at 47,022 and although we continue our regular cooperation with employment centers.

The number of juveniles among criminals increased from 8.3 percent in 1983 to 9.5 percent in 1985, despite militia actions to prevent the demoralization of children and youths and despite intensive educational work among juvenile delinquents, of whom there were 29,424 in 1985. The militia has ascertained that the number of drug addicts and crimes committed by them continues to increase. In 1983 there were 13,931 and in 1984 15,249 registered drug addicts in our country.

In the course of measures to protect property 2,745 social committees for the self-defense of inhabitants were set up, including 1,301 committees set up on the initiative of the militia. Protection has been extended primarily to detached one-family houses, single blocks of apartments, workers garden plots, and unguarded parking areas.

To improve the protection for the domestic market and the supply situation, measures to combat the crime of profiteering, especially organized profiteering, have been intensified in the form of "Market" militia raids and of the continued cooperation with the State Trade Inspectorate and other institutions. We have also taken comprehensive organizational, preventive, and repressive measures to reduce crime and improve public order in the areas belonging to the railroads. Reducing crime and improving public order on the railroads continue at a slow pace. Whereas in 1982-84 the number of railroad crimes continued to increase, albeit at a decreasing rate, it was slightly reduced in 1985, especially in the case of breaking into rail cars.

Although in 1985 the number of preliminary proceedings (419,820) in cases of crimes dropped by 3 percent compared with 1984, more persons were prosecuted than in 1984 and the number of the defendants increased almost 10 percent, which indicates improvements in the effectiveness of crime detection.

Crime causes material losses, which society has to pay for as part of overall losses. Last year material losses caused by crime amounted to Z22.9 billion and increased by Z2 billion compared with 1984.

The drop in the number of preliminary proceedings against property crimes, which inflict most damage on society's interests, is a good sign. Compared with 1984, in 1985 the number of burglaries of private premises decreased by almost 8.2 percent and of public premises by 10.6 percent. The number of banditry cases decreased by 11.5 percent and of thefts of private property by 19.2 percent. Proceedings in cases of manslaughter decreased 3.6 percent and rape by 9.1 percent.

The geography of crime has not changed crucially. About 80 percent of all crimes are committed in urban areas. The biggest crime rate traditionally continues in Warsaw Voivodship, in which 2,056 crimes are committed annually per 100,000 inhabitants.

As research and reports on crime indicate, there will be no radical structural changes in criminality in the immediate future. Nor will there be any decisive revaluation of the social conditions for preventing and combatting criminality, despite the fact that positive trends will continue to consolidate. However, the process will take a long time.

BRIEFS

TRADE EXPANDED WITH BRITAIN -- London, Feb 14 -- The Polish-British trade turnover went above 500 million pounds lasy year for the first time ever, it was disclosed at a news conference given by the trade counsellor at the Polish Embassy here. Polish exports to Britain reached 320 million pounds last year (20 percent more compared to 1984) and imports from that country grew by 8.6 percent, to exceed 184 million pounds. Compared to 1984, Poland consolidated its position as Britain's second biggest trading partner among European socialist countries. This year's Polish exports to Britain will mainly include industrial goods, among them machines, cars, medical and laboratory equipment and chemicals. Polish export offer [as received] will be promoted at various exhibitions and through increasingly expanded cooperation between the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade and British chambers in London, Manchester, Birminghan, Glasgow and Edinburgh. The entire 136-million-pound surplus in trade with Britain went for the servicing of Polands's debt to this country which was reduced by 140 million pounds last year, including 80 million pounds of government guaranteed credits. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1705 GMT 14 Feb 86 LD]

EDITORIAL MARKS USSR FRIENDSHIP PACT ANNIVERSARY

AU061424 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 4 Feb 86 p 3

[Editorial article: "Under the Sign of Friendship and Fruitful Cooperation"]

[Text] Today marks 38 years since the first Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance Between Romania and the Soviet Union was signed, a document of particular importance which marked a new, qualitatively superior stage in the development of relations between our countries and peoples.

This anniversary is an opportunity to reassess the rich traditions of the friendly Romanian-Soviet relations. There are countless proofs of the active solidarity between the revolutionary forces of the two countries. As a continuator of these traditions, the RCP -- since its creation -- has consistently acted to establish relations of friendship and good neighborliness with its great neighboring socialist country, and has firmly militated against fascism and the war preparations made against the Soviet Union. The Romanian-Soviet friendship was consolidated by the blood shed together by the Romanian and Soviet soldiers during the struggles they waged for the complete liberation of the homeland's territory and later for the liberation of Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Austria, up to the complete victory over Hitlerism. The Romanian-Soviet friendship acquired new content at the time of the installation of the people's power in Romania, and these relations have constantly developed in accordance with the requirements and conditions of building socialism and communism. Thus, promoting friendship and varied cooperation with the Soviet Union became a state policy, something that was illustrated in the treaty signed on 4 February 1948.

A review of the almost 40 years that have elapsed since that event strongly proves the great significance of this political act in developing varied cooperation between our countries and peoples, and its great influence on overall Romanian-Soviet relations. During the period that the treaty's provisions have been in force, Romania has traveled an entire historical stage on the road of building the new system. The great achievements attained in the Soviet Union in building socialism and communism are also well known. During these years close cooperation in the most varied areas has been established between our countries. At the same time, this is the period when significant social and political changes have taken place in Europe and throughout the world. Under these new conditions, the new Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between Romania and the Soviet Union was signed on 7 July 1970. This document, which continues and develops the provisions of the first treaty, created new, more favorable premises for expanding and asserting multifaceted Romanian-Soviet relations.

No doubt, the unbreakable binding element of Romanian-Soviet relations is the similarity of systems and ideologies and the supreme targets which guide our parties and peoples in the historical work they carry out. Romanian-Soviet cooperation and collaboration -- based on full equality of rights, esteem, and mutual respect, and on the principles of national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage, and international solidarity -- serve the process of accelerating the work of building the new system in the two countries and the general cause of socialism and peace throughout the world.

The particular attention that our party and state attaches to developing friendship and manysided cooperation with the Soviet Union -- within the general policy of developing relations with all socialist countries -- is a consistent and characteristic orientation of Socialist Romania's foreign policy.

This policy is included in the RCP program and was reasserted in the 13th RCP Congress documents. In this respect, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stated in the report he presented to the congress: "I would like to stress the constant concern of our party and state with continuously developing cooperation with the Soviet Union. We will continue to do our utmost to expand economic, technological, scientific, and cultural cooperation with the Soviet Union to consolidate friendship and solidarity between our peoples and parties."

As life and practice have demonstrated, a decisive role in developing Romanian-Soviet relations has been played by the ties of friendship and solidarity between the leading political forces of the two countries -- the RCP and the CPSU -- and particularly by the meetings and talks held at summit level and the decisions and understandings reached on those occasions, which opened up new prospects for Romanian-Soviet cooperation in all fields of activity. In this respect, last year's meeting between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, which was an event of greatest significance in developing relations between the two countries and people, had great political significance.

Within the general framework of Romanian-Soviet relations, a significant part is devoted to economic cooperation, a decisive field for accelerating the pace of building the new system. As a matter of fact, it is well known that the Soviet Union has enjoyed and constantly enjoys priority in Romania's overall foreign economic relations. Telling proof of the dynamic character of the economic cooperation between our countries is the fact that in the recently concluded 5-Year plan period the provisions regarding exchange of goods between Romania and the USSR were substantially exceeded.

The achievements of the two countries -- both the vigorous development of the Soviet Union and Socialist Romania's outstanding achievements in developing production forces and in promoting modern scientific and technological achievements in all economic areas -- have generated and continue to generate new and great possibilities for continuously deepening this cooperation. A particularly important face within this framework is the more marked progress of the cooperation between our countries toward superior forms of cooperation and production sharing, in accordance with the guidelines established in this respect in the Long-Term Program Until the Year 1990 and in a number of recently signed agreements regarding various economic branches.

Within the framework of the overall cooperation activity, major importance is attached to achieving -- through joint efforts -- some economic objectives. Thus, one must reassert the expanding cooperation in establishing some production capacities on the territories of Romania and the USSR, telling proof of the common wish to ensure the most efficient application -- for mutual benefit -- of the existing possibilities and experience in the two countries.

Romanian-Soviet economic cooperation is continuously expanding on a bilateral level and is developing comprehensively within CEMA; in this respect, the greatest current requirement is to find joint solutions to some problems such as: ensuring the requirements for fuel, energy, rew material, machines, equipment, and modern technologies.

At the same time, Romanian-Soviet cooperation in the field of science, culture, arts, and education is continuously expanding and makes a contribution to our becoming better acquainted with each other and to strengthening the friendship between the two countries and people.

Engaged in the great work of building socialism and communism, Romania and the Soviet Union actively cooperate in the international arena and assert their solidarity with all democratic and progressive forces and militate for disarmament, nuclear disarmament, and the defense of peace.

The Romanian people and Socialist Romania hail the new proposals included in the program of measures for disarmament presented by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and consider that these proposals are very important and meet the people's expectations and through their nature can contribute to the progress of the cause of disarmament and peace. Therefore, these proposals must be most firmly supported and most determined actions must be taken for their implementation.

The Romanian Communists and the entire Romanian nation follow with friendly feelings the creative activity carried out by the working people in the Soviet Union in preparing the 27th CPSU Congress, an event of utmost importance in the life of the Communists and the Soviet peoples.

On today's anniversary, the Romanian people reassert their feelings of warm friendship for the Soviet peoples and express their belief that Romanian-Soviet relations of fruitful and manysided cooperation will continue to develop in the mutual interest, and for the general cause of socialism, peace, and progress throughout the world.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES LIBYAN ECONOMICS MINISTER

AU172052 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1851 GMT 17 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Bucharest, AGERPRES 17/2/1986 -- On February 17, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received Musa Abu Furaywah secretary of the General People's Committee for Economy and Light Industries of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, now on a visit to Romania at head of a delegation.

The interview occasioned an exchange of greetings between the Romanian head of state and Col. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. The guest thanked for the principled, consistent stand of Romania, of President Nicolae Ceausescu on the problems of the region.

During the interview emphasis was placed on the fine Romanian-Libyan relations of cooperation which witness an ascending course. Possibilities were said to exist to expand and diversify bilateral cooperation by promoting new forms of economic cooperation and collaboration, as well as to amplify commercial exchanges as it was assessed that the expansion of the links between the two countries was in the interest of both peoples, of the cause of peace and understanding among nations.

International issues were also approached.

The interview was attended by Vasile Pungan, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

ENLARGED AGRICULTURE PLENUM CONCLUDES

AU141754 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1656 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 14/2/1986 -- The works of the enlarged plenary meeting of the National Council of Agriculture, Food Industry, Silviculture and Water Management, continued on February 14 in the presence of RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu.

The works resumed in plenum in the morning.

The plenary meeting continued the exacting analysis of the activity in agriculture, food industry, silviculture and water management in 1985, the in-depth debate of the ways and directions of action meant to lead to the fulfilment in the best of conditions of the tasks provided for 1986 and the whole five-year period.

Numerous proposals were advanced during the debates for raising the whole activity in agriculture onto a higher stage, and getting best possible results on a par with the conditions and technical and material base at hand.

Upon the recommendation of the presidium which stressed that 173 participants took the floor during the debates in plenum, by groups of counties and at the plenary meeting of the council of the National Union of Cooperative Producer Farms, the plenary meeting of the Council of Silviculture and the meeting of the Central Commission of Farmers in Non-Cooperativized Localities, it was decided that discussions be concluded.

The plenum then unanimously endorsed the report, the programmes and the other documents included in the agenda.

The resolutions appeal of the enlarged plenary meeting of the National Council of Agriculture was also endorsed.

According to Law no. 1/1983 which stipulates the convening of the congress once in five years, the Third Congress of Management Boards of Socialist Farming Units, the Peasantry, the Working People's Councils in the Food Industry and Acquisition of Agricultural Products, in Silviculture and Water Management will be called in the second half of May 1986. The congress will be attended by 11,000 delegates and invited guests.

According to the law, the congress will be held in plenum and in:

1. The Congress of the National Union of Producer Cooperative Farms,
2. Conference of Working People's Councils in State Farming Enterprises,
3. Conference of Working People's Councils in Farm Machinery Stations,
4. Conference of Working People's Councils in Enterprises of the Food Industry and Acquisition of Agricultural Products,
5. Meeting of working people's councils in silvicultural units,
6. Meeting of producer farmers in non-cooperativized localities.

During the congress the proceedings will also be held of:

1. Meeting on land-related matters, implementation of the national programme for the ensurance of safe and stable crops by raising the productive potential of land, better organizing and unitarily using agricultural lands and the entire surface of the country, performance of irrigations, drainage and soil-erosion fighting works, all land melioration and water management operations.

2. Meeting on self-management and self-supply in the territory, fulfilment of the tasks for contracting and delivering agricultural products to the state stock and the fodder stock.

3. Meeting on scientific research and agricultural education, application of technical progress in agriculture, the food industry, silviculture and water management, application of the results of research work into production.

President Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor at the end of the plenary meeting.

BORBA COMMENTS ON REAGAN ADDRESS, BUDGET

AU111236 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Feb 86 p 2

[Slobadan Pavlovic commentary: "Reagan's Message"]

[Text] Ronald Reagan recently entered the 6th year of his presidency with a popularity which, according to analysts, even such Washington giants as Franklin Roosevelt or Dwight Eisenhower did not have at this stage of their renewed terms of office. His latest "State of the Union message" to a large extent explains the essence of this phenomenon and gives some indications of the formula for personal popularity of a dimension unparalled in American history, at least during the last half of the century.

Reagan's congressional address gives a reason for this by its timing as much as by its form and contents. Postponed for 1 week as a gesture of mourning for the crew of the unfortunate Challenger, the address was unusually brief, mostly generalized, and by and large a general assessment that the state of the union is favorable and following a course of permanent, continuous improvement that has already run a full 37 months, since 1981 and Carter's departure from the White House. Concerning things that are not exactly in the best shape, well, it is known that most of the blame can be laid to the USSR, Western European allies, and democratic rivals -- sometimes (depending on the problem) not in this order.

Of the tasks set for the administration, on Tuesday evening, special attention is focused on the initiative to convene an international monetary conference "in agreement with other interested countries" at which ways will be found to pacify and settle the world money market situation. Last year's trade deficit of over $150 billion (with similar tendencies indicated for 1986) has forced the United States to finally change its attitude and to join the so far futile initiative started by France and some developing countries, the initiative that would contribute to calming international monetary storms and stabilizing the seas on which numerous floating currencies find it more and more difficult to remain on the surface. Among them, lately, one sees the tired U.S. dollar....

This weakened (real) [realni] dollar will help America come to grips on more equal basis with the majority of its foreign trade partners. As for domestic areas, this same dollar will, in additional billions, join the military budget; Reagan has clearly termed that one of America's present and future priorities. Translated into the language of the near and more distant future, this actually means that the Pentagon will be able to reckon with the resources needed for "a new spurt in military development" (including the "star wars"), which has already provoked the first Washington opposition and harsh reaction. For those additional funds -- since the President has clearly hinted that they will not be acquired by increasing some taxes -- will be drawn from the funds for some social programs, mostly those that are already strapped.

Reagan's budget and other challenges will again initiate many heated congressional debates in which the malcontents from both the Republican and Democrat camps will, on some issues, find themselves on the same side. This is not the first time, however, and it will probably continue this way to the end of Reagan's term of office, to 1988 and the separation of this pragmatic American President. This is the President who will do all he can to have the Republicans become, at his side, the leading political party of the country, starting with the congressional elections this fall, if possible. The elections for Congress have been dominated by the Democrats for more than half a century.

PRETRIAL DETENTION ORDERED FOR ARTUKOVIC

LD151139 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2038 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 14 Feb (TANJUG) -- By decision of the district court in Zagreb, pretrial detention has been ordered for war criminal Andrija Artukovic, and at the same time he has been served with the indictment of the Zagreb District public prosecutor of 29 February 1984 and the expanded indictment of 26 and 27 March 1985.

TANJUG has learned that Artukovic is charged with giving orders during the occupation, out of criminal motives, hatred and desire for power, to his Ustasha subordinates, of whom he was one of the most prominent leaders, to carry out mass killings of the civilian population of Croatia, Bosnia, and Hercegovina, including women and children. [Paris AFP in English at 1512 GMT on 14 February, in an item datelined Zagreb, 14 February, reports that under Yugoslav law, Artukovic's sentence could run from 5 years to capital punishment if he is found guilty of wartime offenses against civilian populations or prisoners of war.]

War criminal Andrija Artukovic will be defended by Zagreb lawyers Kresimir Abel and Mario Kos, who have been officially appointed in this capacity.

Andrija Artukovic's lawyers have indicated the possibility of lodging an appeal against the indictment within the legally determined time limit of 8 days, which begins today.

SWISS DIPLOMAT DECLARED PERSONA NON GRATA

LD141456 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1442 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade 14 Feb (TANJUG) -- Swiss Ambassador Alfred Hohl was invited to the Federal Secretariat for foreign affairs. He was told that a Swiss diplomat working in the Swiss Embassy in Belgrade has been declared persona non grata because of his activities incompatible with his diplomatic functions. This means that the Swiss diplomat soon will have to leave Yugoslavia.

KOMMUNIST VIEW OF SELF-MANAGEMENT 'CENTRALISTIC'

AU121135 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Feb 86 p 5

[Tomislav Milinovic report]

[Excerpts] Moscow, February -- The Soviet press, particularly journals, have recently, as a part of the discussions preceding the 27th CPSU Congress, carried a number of theoretical articles about "socialist self-management of the people" -- a theme which has, for a wider public, become more topical here after the publication in October last year of the "new version" of the party program.

The latest such addition under this general and what could be described as already standard title was published in the most recent issue of the theoretical journal KOMMUNIST, organ of the CPSU Central Committee. The authors are I. Ilinskiy, doctor of legal science, and I. Rozhko, candidate of legal science.

Critique

The concept on "socialist self-management by the people" which is contained in the new party program was presented in a voluminous text of a theoretical character which mainly consists of assessments and conclusions of principle. At the same time, and particularly in connection with the so-called "territorialization" of self-management and the role of the state in the self-managing socialist development of society, the text polemizes with "revisionist theoreticians."

The authors, Ilinskiy and Rozhko, put the word "theoreticians" in inverted commas, with the intention of informing readers that they are in fact in disagreement with such people whose contemplation of the development of human society has not raised them to the level of theory, that they are in disagreement with "colleagues" who do not deserve this honorary title.

The polemically expressed thesis, presented in the text indirectly or, to put it figuratively, "via relay", refers critically to different ways of interpreting self-management within the development of a social being and, as it appears, to some actual experiences. It leads one to the conclusion that the concept which the authors are promoting is strictly centralistic, even while it has pretensions of "universality."

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN ON SPEECH BY ALBANIA'S ALIA

LD141615 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1510 GMT 14 Feb 86

["Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs Statement in Connection With Ramiz Alia Speech" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Feb (TANJUG) -- In response to a question by the TANJUG diplomatic editor and in connection with the speech by Ramiz Alia in Rreshen, Mirdite, on 12 February 1986, in which he attacked the SFRY in the most crude way, the official spokesman for the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs gave the following answer:

Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has once again -- at the expense of the SFRY, its nations, and nationalities, our internal system, independence, sovereignity, and territorial integrity, and from the positions of the well-known great Albanian nationalism -- expressed a series of grave slanders, insinuations and crude insults, inadmissible according to the norms of international behavior, least of all in relations between neighbors.

In the speech by Ramiz Alia, prominence was once again given to unconcealed irredentist tendencies, a patronizing attitude toward the Albanian nationality in the SFRY, as well as to an attempt to stir up national hatred toward the nations of Yugoslavia.

Yugoslavia is active as a factor of peace, security, and cooperation in the Balkans and the Mediterranean, Europe, and in the world. Precisely because of this, we cannot stay indifferent to the views expressed in the speech by Ramiz Alia. They represent an attempt to interfere in our internal system and foreign policy and are completely contrary to the interests of peace and stability in the region in which we live.

In view of Albania's absence from positive processes of strengthening peace and security in Europe and widening inter-Balkan cooperation, this declaration by Ramiz Alia is not surprising.

On this occasion as well, we would like to point out the lack of prospects for such a policy and the harmful consequences it causes, particularly for the interests of the Albanian people and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Once again, the Yugoslav policy of good-neighborliness, our concrete initiatives and proposals based on the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference and mutual consideration for equitable and mutually useful cooperation, has been crudely turned down by Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

On our part we will, despite everything, and in accordance with our principal policy, remain open for improving relations with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH LIBYA

LD141509 Tripoli JANA in English 1434 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade, Jumada Thani 3, Feb 14, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY -- In Belgrade a protocol on economic cooperation between Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jmahiriyah and Yugoslavia was concluded yesterday.

The protocol was signed by the secretary of People's Committee for Light Industries and from the Yugoslavian side by a member of the Federal Bureau and a member of Libyan Arab-Yugoslavian Joint Committee.

The protocol also includes cooperation in the fields of agriculture, industry, sea fishing and fish breeding.

PCI SECRETARY GENERAL ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD170332 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1850 GMT 16 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade 16 Feb (TANJUG) -- Alessandro Natta, secretary general of the PCI, arrived in Belgrade this evening at the invitation of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee. At Belgrade Airport Natta was met and welcomed by Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the presidium; and Aleksandar Sekulovic, head of the presidium's Department for International Cooperation. Representatives of the Italian Embassy in Belgrade were also present. Alessandro Natta is accompanied by Antonio Rubbi, member of the PCI Central Committee and head of the Central Committee's International Department; and by Antonio Tato, member of the PCI Central Committee and head of the Press Office.

The president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Vidoje Zarkovic, and Alessandro Natta are expected to discuss the most topical issues relating to the international situation, as well as relations between the LCY and the PCI and between Yugoslavia and Italy. The talks are due to start tomorrow.

Natta-Zarkovic Exchange

LD171838 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1437 GMT 17 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Feb (TANJUG) -- Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, had talks today with Alessandro Natta, PCI secretary general. Participating in the talks were Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Dr Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee; and Dr Aleksandar Sekulovic, leader of the LCY Central Committee Presidium section for LCY international cooperation. On the Italian side were Antonio Rubi, PCI Central Committee member and head of the International Department, and Antonio Tato, Central Committee member and head of the Press Office.

Zarkovic and Natta highly appraised the degree of cooperation between the LCY and the PCI and reaffirmed readiness to further improve and enrich it as a significant factor of the overall relations of good-neighborliness between Yugoslavia and Italy. Particularly stressed was the need to continue the permanently established practice of regular meetings between the president of the LCY Central Committee and the PCI secretary general, as well as political and other meetings at all levels, and to improve the scope of contacts and common activities. Both sides stressed that friendly relations between the two neighboring countries is one of the most important elements of peace and security, and cooperation in the Mediterranean, Europe, and beyond, as an example of constructive cooperation between countries with different internal structures and a different international position.

The collocutors assessed that the chief task of all progressive forces is to secure conditions for peaceful life and the development of all peoples and countries. It was also assessed that the world situation contains many phenomena and tendencies which lead to wars and armed and other conflicts, which endanger peace and security in the world. The talks stressed that it is essential to take comprehensive, international action to stop the arms race which is being provoked by the ambitions of the great powers and interbloc rivalry and to move toward concrete measures aimed at general and complete disarmament. It was also stressed that policy from the position of strength and interference in internal affairs must be rejected and that equal international cooperation on the bases of active peaceful coexistence among all countries, regardless of similarities or differences in social systems, should be developed.

The unstable situation in the international economy and unequal international economic relations are greatly affecting the developing countries and having an unfavorable effect on the development of international relations in general. This imposes the need for greater involvement of all peaceful, progressive, and democratic forces in the struggle to improve the overall international situation and to solve energetically the accumulated political and economic problems in the world.

The need to strengthen efforts to ensure the peaceful and secure development of the Mediterranean countries and prevent attempts at foreign interference in this sensitive region was especially emphasized, because events in the Mediterranean have a direct bearing on developments in Europe and international relations in general.

There was an exhaustive exchange of views on the current situation and processes taking place in the workers' movement in the world, on the problems and tasks today facing social and political forces which are in the forefront of the struggle for social progress and socialism in the world, and on the prospects for this struggle.

Zarkovic and Natta stressed that workers and other progressive and democratic parties and movements, cooperating on the principles of full respect, independence, equality, noninterference, and the responsibility of each party and movement to its working class and people, can, by their activities, make a significant contribution to the success of the struggle for peace and ensure the right of every people to decide independently the roads to follow in their internal development.

Zarkovic acquainted the guest from Italy with the preparations for the forthcoming 13th LCY Congress and informed him about the Yugoslav Communists' current socio-economic and political activities, particularly stressing the efforts to implement the economic stabilization policy and further develop the socialist self-management system, its democratic institutions, and equality between our nations and nationalities.

Alessandro Natta spoke about the rich activities of Italian Communists both at home and internationally. He indicated the main directions of the preparations for the 17th PCI Congress to be held in Florence this April.

Rome Report on Talks

LD180430 Rome International Service in English 0103 GMT 18 Feb 86

[Text] Italian Communist Party General Secretary Alessandro Natta, who arrived yesterday in Belgrade, had 5 hours of talks with Yugoslav President Zarkovic. During their meeting both delegations looked at international, as well as bilateral issues. Their talks also revealed that the nonaligned countries movement conference is (?due) to be held in Tunis in July. Natta and Zarkovic confirmed their respective independent positions, as well as their positive ties with other workers' parties, and also recognized that there does not exist either the right conditions or possibilities in order to be able to hold an international conference of communist parties.

In his successive meetings with leaders of the Yugoslav Communist League, Natta explained the Italian Communist Party's European option and the main outlines of the Italian Communist debate during their annual convention to be held in April.

PLANINC, CSSR'S POTAC DISCUSS ECONOMIC TIES

AU141153 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Feb 86 p 6

[Text] Belgrade -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, received yesterday Svatopluk Potac, deputy premier of the CSSR and chairman of the State Planning Commission, who as the president of the Czechoslovak part of the mixed Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the SFRY and the CSSR is heading his country's delegation on this 19th mixed committee session in Belgrade.

While remarking on the successful development of the overall friendly relations and the cooperation between the SFRY and the CSSR, particular attention in the talks was devoted to the further strengthening of bilateral economic relations which are characterized by a voluminous trade.

However, because there was some stagnation and reduction in the volume of trade last year, both sides expressed readiness to make joint efforts which would in future secure the volume of trade which existed in the last few years.

PETKOVIC DEPARTS FOR OFFICIAL VISIT TO POLAND

LD172243 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1730 GMT 17 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Feb (TANJUG) -- Federal Executive Council member and Federal Secretary for Information Aleksandar Petkovic departed Belgrade today on an official visit to the Polish People's Republic at the invitation of the Polish Government. Petkovic and his Polish counterparts will discuss bilateral cooperation in the sphere of information and the measures for its further promotion.

MAMULA RECEIVES ANGOLAN MILITARY DELEGATION

LD141828 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1737 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade, February 14 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Defence Secretary Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula today received in Belgrade Deputy Defence Minister and Air Force and Anti-Aircraft Defence Commander of Angola's Armed Forces Colonel Henric Deles Careira.

Colonel Careira leads an Angolan military delegation on a several day friendly and working visit to Yugoslavia and its armed forces.

The ensuing talks were conducted in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and they focused on current questions relating to cooperation between the two countries' armed forces.

NO SHORT-TERM BENEFITS SEEN FROM OIL PRICE DROP

LD172154 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1152 GMT 17 Feb 86

[Text] Belgarde, February 17 TANJUG -- Oil becoming cheaper in the world will not bring immediate short-term economic benefits to Yugoslavia, has said Dr Davor Savin, a professor and adviser to the president of the Assembly of Yugoslavia for Economic Affairs, in an interview with TANJUG.

Inflation in Yugoslavia is growing faster than oil prices is lowering and the exchange rate of the U.S. dollar is going down in the world. This is why crude oil's becoming cheaper will be felt in a much lower measure than if the dinar were a more (?stable) national currency. In 1985, inflation amounted to 80 percent in Yugoslavia.

A 10-percent fall in oil prices is bound to lower the world's inflation by 0.5 percent. Yugoslavia's prices, however, continue to grow at an unreduced speed. This is bound to widen the out-of-step between Yugoslav and world export prices and to weaken the Yugoslav economy's competitiveness, Dr Savin said.

Raw materials and semi-finished goods account for 80 percent of Yugoslavia's exports and their prices on stock exchanges in the world are also on a decrease. This is already being felt in Yugoslavia's (?imports) of energy raw materials and electrical power. Becoming more expensive at the same time are equipment and other high technology products. In this field, Yugoslavia does not rank among major exporters.

Because of falls in oil prices and in the value of the U.S. dollar forthcoming are changes in relations among the world's currencies. The West German mark's growing stronger and possible weaning of the Italian lira, currencies of Yugoslavia's important foreign-trade partners, on convertible-currency market are bound to influence Yugoslavia's foreign-exchange inflow and export costs.

The lowering of interest rates [words indistinct] international capital market through cheaper prices for oil and the U.S. dollar is bound to surely make positive impacts on the Yugoslav economy, Dr Savin said. This will also lower the sum necessary for Yugoslavia's repayment of debts to its foreign creditors.

REPORTAGE ON 14 FEB LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEET

Draft Report Adopted

LD142252 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1202 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Feb (TANJUG) -- At today's session the LCY Central Committee adopted a draft report on LCY activity and the LCY Central Committee work between the 12th and 13th LCY congresses. The document will be discussed by the party unitl May, when the Central Committee will endorse the draft report on the basis of remarks and suggestions made, and submit it to the delegates of the 13th LCY Congress.

The Central Committee unanimously agreed that the period after the 12th Congress was one of the most complex in the development of the LCY and the country as a whole. This was the period, Dimce Belovski stressed in his introductory report, of the sudden and dramatic growing of awareness about serious difficulties facing us, and also the period of strengthened ideopolitical and action unity of the LCY, a greater respect for the principles of democratic centralism and the strengthening of the responsibility of republican and provincial LC organzations directed toward the establishing and implementing of the LCY policy.

In the past period we have had to acquire and develop the ability to continue Tito's and our own battles and to make an effort to replace, by collective work, what Tito, as strategist and visionary, meant for our working people, party and society. We showed those who reasoned and calculated on what would happen with Yugoslavia, Belovski said, that our community is based on firm foundations.

Only four Central Committee members took part in a discussion on this topic, which was to be expected considering that this was a document which bears witness about what the LCY has done in the past period and not about a document which established its tasks. Remarks and suggestions for the improvement of the text of the draft report were submitted by Ivo Fabinc, Milutin Baltic, Nijaz Dizdarevic and Bosko Vukov.

The LCY Central Committee is today also expected to adopt draft amendments and addenda to the LCY statute.

Mandate Guidance Issued

LD142033 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1708 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Feb (TANJUG) -- The LCY Central Committee today adopted a decision authorizing LC central committees of republics, LC provincial committees and the committee of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army to adopt decisions on the duration of mandates at the level of LC organs of republics and provinces and the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army:

1. In view of the elections in the League of Communists which are underway and which will continue until the 13th LCY Congress, and in keeping with the stands adopted on the duration of mandates of LC organs' duties, LC central committees of republics, LC provincial committees and the committee of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army are authorized to adopt their own decisions of a statutory character. The procedure on adopting these decisions should be in keeping with Article 6 of the LCY Statute.
2. This decision comes into effect on the day of its adoption.
Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium

Election Rules Decided

LD142238 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1712 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Feb (TANJUG) -- The LCY Central Committee today adopted a decision on the election of members of the LCY Central Committee, the Commission for Statutory Questions and the supervisory commission of the LCY:

1. Members of the LCY Central Committee, the commission for Statutory Questions and the supervisory commission of the LCY, (hereafter referred to as LCY organs), will be elected by secret ballot at the 13th LCY congress.
2. Candidates for members of the LCY organs will be elected by secret ballot at LC congresses of republics, LC provincial congresses of autonomous provinces and the conference of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army.
3. The criterion and the procedure of the elections of members of the LCY organs at the 13th congress will be regulated by a separate decision and regulations on the work of the 13th LCY Congress.
The proposing, the adoption of the list and the election of candidates for members of the LCY organs will be carried out in keeping with the LCY statute, the LC statutes of republics and provinces, a statutory decision of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army and in keeping with decisions and instructions of LC organs in republics, provinces and the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army on the tasks of LC organs and organizations in connection with elections in the League of communists.
4. This decision comes into effect on the day of its adoption.

[Signed] Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium

COMMENTARY ON PARTY DISUNITY, STATUTORY CHANGES

AU162153 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 16 Feb 86

[Feature by Kosta Krajincanic from the "Sunday at 10" program]

[Excerpts] One stage of the debate on the LCY Statute was concluded at the LCY Central Committee session the day before yesterday by adopting a preliminary draft of amendments to the statute. Together with the Critical Analysis of the Functioning of the Political System, this will be the second important document to be discussed at debates in party organizations next month. One could say that, just as in the Critical Analysis, the main ideological and political question in this document is the relation between the whole and the parts. Here is Kosta Krajincanic:

Why is it that the relation between the whole and the parts, the general and the particular, unity and independence has lately been so obviously entering the central part of our thoughts about the further development and fate of Yugoslavia? One need not seek the answer beyond the reality of the time and relations in which Yugoslavia now finds itself, on both the ideopolitical and socioeconomic planes. The process of disintegration is under way, dictated by the logic of the particular and the force of partial interests. National and political-territorial interests are absolutized to an extent which crosses that dangerous limit beyond which lurk autarchy, isolation of all kinds, and self-sufficiency.

The Federal Constitution and the main party documents, the program and the statute, have set a very ambitious and politically complex task for all social subjects, the task of harmonizing the relation between the whole and the parts, between the general and the particular, something which is a condition for survival and progress for a multinational community like Yugoslavia. Since social practice during the last 10 to 15 years has been and still is showing an increasingly intensive domination of the particular over the general, one poses -- more seriously than ever -- the question of strengthening unity through examining both norms and practice itself. Those are the main considerations that dictated the need for some statutory changes in the LC.

During the debate at the LCY Central Committee session, there were several proposals motivated by the need to strengthen LCY unity.

Georgije Jovicic asks why the Statute fails to define republican and provincial LC organizations as integral parts of the LCY and why such definition is proposed only for the LC organization in the Yugoslav People's Army. Nijaz Dizdarevic remarks that the Statute should more fully and precisely define the cohesive and international role of the LCY, and Marko Lolic, albeit with many reservations, suggests that the formulation that republican and provincial LC organizations are independent and united within the united LCY be omitted from the preliminary draft of the statute.

This suggestion, as well as the previous ones, did not gain support. Solutions proposed in the preliminary draft amendments to the statute which will be submitted to public debate until 20 April were adopted by a majority of votes. There is a question of whether those solutions are adequate for the increased need to strengthen unity in the party ranks. Or is the right question perhaps whether at this moment one could go beyond such solutions at all?

It seems to us that disunity in the LC has a firmer ground than merely lack of discipline and the mood of individuals. The LC acts in the system, and it is not seldom that Communists follow the logic and behavior of interest groups. This is manifest equally in delegate assemblies and party forums. When Communists appear to act as advocates and protectors of partial interests, then consensus enters the party by the side door and the principle of democratic centralism leaves it through the main door, and the LC itself seems to become a coalition of republican and provincial LCS. This is the objective danger that dictates the need for dealing with essential relations and not limiting oneself to changes that are mainly creating an illusion that something is being changed.

After the Ninth LCY Congress -- at which the republican LC's were for the first time defined as independent organizations in the united LC -- when the federalization of the party appeared, when the principle of democratic centralism was abandoned, and independence was turned into party sovereignty, Tito reacted energetically.

Not only was the opportunity to stop those tendencies then missed, but the next, 10th congress promoted the provincial LC's into constituent elements of the LCY. By doing so, the party organization completely acquired the image and form of the federal organization of the state. Now, when the said tendencies have attained an even fuller swing, will the opportunity to make the LCY a truly united political organization be missed again?